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Reporters' Transcript

of Statements

Monday, September 24, 2018

Fresno, California

Reported by: Nannette R. DeGough, CSR No. 13872

Bree Mervin, CSR No. 13057

Sandy Edmondson, CSR No. 7704

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IN RE: SAFER AFFORDABLE FUEL-EFFICIENT VEHICLES RULE Reporter's Transcript of Statements, Monday, September 24, 2018				
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1 Fresno, California 2 Monday, September 24, 2018; 10:09 a.m. 3 Grand 1401 4 5 MR. MORRISON: My name is Jonathan Morrison. 6 I'm the chief counsel for National Highway Traffic 7 Safety Administration with the United States Department 8 of Transportation, with my colleague, Mike Stoker, from 9 the United States Energy -- or Environmental Protection 10 Agency, Region 9 office, and Mr. Stoker and I will be 11 presiding officers for today's hearing. 12 First, we'd like to welcome all of you here to 13 I'm impressed to see that we have over 130 14 individuals and representatives of various organizations 15 that are signed up to speak today. Your views are very 16 important to us, and we appreciate you taking the time 17 to travel to be here with us here today, and your 18 participation is absolutely a vital part of this 19 process. 20 On August 2nd, the EPA issued a joint proposal 21 for fuel economy greenhouse gas engines for passenger 22 cars and light trucks covering model years 2021 through 23 2026. 24 It has also issued a draft environmental impact 25 The proposal includes a wide range of statement.

options in order to ensure your diverse views are heard and will be considered during the public comment process before arriving at a final set of standards.

Today's hearing is being held to allow interested parties to provide us comments on the proposal and alternatives and comments on NHTSA's draft environmental impact statement in person.

There's also an opportunity for anyone to send us written comment. And we encourage you, as well, to submit written comment, if you'd like to do so. The written comment period will close October 26.

Instructions for submitting written comment are provided on our website, and the agencies consider oral and written comments equal.

Now I'd like to introduce other panel members from NHTSA's side that will be here today. And then outline how today's hearing will be conducted.

Representing NHTSA are Region 9 administrators,
Chris Murphy, who will be joining us a bit later,
Greg Powell from the fuel economy division, and
Vinay Nagabhushana, also from the fuel economy division.

This hearing will be conducted informally and formal rules of evidence will not apply. The presiding officers, however, are authorized to strike statements from the record that are deemed irrelevant and

needlessly repetitious and to enforce time limit on the duration of the statement of any witness.

Each speaker will have three minutes for remarks to be able to accommodate the large number of speakers that we have here today. We have a timer to help you know how much time you have left to speak with this up here, and we will also have -- Tyler has cards. When we get down to the one-minute mark, he will hold up a yellow card. And when your time is finished, he will hold up a red card.

We will have to interrupt you once you're over your allotted time. And I apologize if we have to do so, but we must show respect for fellow speakers to ensure that everybody has an equal chance to speak.

So today's hearing, with the number of speakers that we have signed up, is expected to run until about 10:30 p.m., and that may be extended. That may even be extended, depending on the number of speakers.

We'll be using panels to speed up the process.

And if anybody here wishes to testify but has not already signed up, please do so at the reception table outside. Whether or not you testify, we'd like everybody attending to please sign in.

And please feel free to submit written comment to the docket, and those comments will be considered.

1 Because of the large number of speakers, we're 2 not planning any breaks whatsoever in today's hearing; 3 lunch break or anything along those lines. We're gonna go through the entire time. 4 5 After today, if anyone wishes to make 6 corrections to their remarks for the record, please 7 submit those corrections to EPA or NHTSA within 30 days. 8 And you can do that on the website. 9 If you'd like a transcript for today's 10 proceedings, please make arrangements directly with our 11 fantastic court reporter, Nan, over here. 12 And if you have written materials or other 13 materials that you'd like to submit for the record, you 14 can also hand those over to Nan or put them at the 15 table, and we'll make sure those are inserted into the 16 docket. 17 At this time, I'd like to ask my colleague from the EPA, Mr. Stoker, to give his direct remarks. 18 19 MR. STOKER: Thank you, Jonathan. 20 Good morning everyone. 21 As Chief Counsel Morrison said, my name is 22 Mike Stoker. I'm the regional administrator for 23 Region 9 of the Environmental Protection Agency. 24 On behalf of the EPA, I'd like to thank you for

taking time out of your busy schedules to come here and

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express your views on the joint-proposed fuel economy and GHG emissions regulations, titled the Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule for model years 2021 to 2026 passenger cars and light trucks or the SAFE Vehicles Rule.

Today's hearing provides an opportunity for the public to present oral comments regarding the agency's jointly proposed fuel economy and GHG emission regulations.

The proposed rule was signed by deputy administrator for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Heidi King, and the acting administrator for the EPA, Andrew Wheeler, on August 1st and was published in the Federal Register on August 24th.

The proposed rule followed an April 2018 determination by then-EPA-administrator, Pruitt, the standards currently in place for model year 2022 to 2025 are no longer appropriate. The April 2018 determination concluded the EPAs mid-term-evaluation process for those standards.

The EPA is proposing to amend its greenhouse gas -- or GHG -- emission standards for model years 2021 through 2025, because they are no longer appropriate and reasonable.

In addition, EPA is proposing to establish new

standards for model years 2026 and later.

The proposed preferred alternative is to retain the model year 2020 standards, specifically the footprint target purchases for passenger cars and light trucks for the EPA GHG program and the NHTSA CAFE program through model year 2026.

A comment is sought on a range of alternatives discussed throughout the proposed rule.

The EPA is also seeking comments on additional program flexibilities that may be appropriate in conjunction with standards more stringent than those proposed.

As Chief Counsel Morrison stated earlier, there is an opportunity for anyone to send us written comments, and we welcome those comments.

The written comment period for the notice of proposed rulemaking will close on October 26th.

The EPA and NHTSA are inviting comment on all aspects of the proposed rulemaking, and we specifically ask stakeholders provide us relevant and up-to-date data and analysis on the many issues discussed in the proposal. Feedback provided during this hearing, as well as written comments provided in response to the proposal, will inform the final rulemaking.

All comments on the proposed rule, whether

provided at today's hearing or in writing, will receive equal consideration.

Details on where to submit written comments can be found in the proposed rule published on August 24th in the Federal Register.

Today's hearing is scheduled to run until 10:30 p.m. tonight, but we will be here as long as it takes to allow everybody who wants to testify to do so.

We'll be using a panel format for today's testimony. Six individuals at a time will sit at the table over here to my immediate left in front of the room and will provide their testimony in succession.

Witnesses must state their name and affiliation prior to making their statement.

After today, the official record of this hearing will be kept open for 30 days for any speaker wishing to submit rebuttals or make corrections to their remarks for the record.

If you would like a transcript of today's proceedings, you should make arrangements directly with the court reporter during one of the breaks. We will also make the transcripts available in the public docket or rulemaking (sic).

Before we begin, I would also like to introduce, to my immediate right, is Elizabeth Adams,

1 who is the director of the air division for Region 9 of 2 Elizabeth will be replacing me in my place 3 instead, when I am not present, so I wanted you to know 4 who Elizabeth was at -- during various times of today's 5 hearing. 6 With that in mind, again, I want to thank all 7 of you, and I would ask that the first panel of 8 witnesses come up and join us. 9 And if Panel 2 would make their way up to the 10 staging area, what we'll be doing throughout the day 11 with each panel -- you saw where Panel 1 was sitting, 12 Panel 2, maybe make your way up there. And then you'll 13 be doing that throughout the day; Panel 2 followed by 3, 14 et cetera. 15 Thank you. 16 Our first speaker is MR. MORRISON: 17 Matt Rodriguez from the California Environmental 18 Protection Agency. 19 MATT RODRIGUEZ: Well, thank you. 20 I am Matt Rodriguez, California Secretary for 21 Environmental Protection Agency, and I'm joined here 22 today by many State government officials to state why 23 California is vehemently opposed to this proposed rule. 24 This proposal retreats from current national 25 standards, is unsupported by science or technology and,

if adopted, will ultimately hurt consumers, inject significant uncertainty into the automobile industry, jeopardize public health and undermine our efforts to protect our air and climate.

Further, the joints (sic) of California authority relative to emission standards is illegal and it disregards the successful decade-long Federal/State partnership.

I'll focus on how the proposal undermines the cooperative federalism (Unintelligible) purported to endorse cooperative federalism as exemplified by the previous agreement on vehicle standards with California NHTSA and EPA, serves as a foundation for federal environmental law and expresses a shared commitment to enhance, not diminish, protections for the public.

Now, cooperative federalism is embedded in the 10th Amendment of our nation's constitution in which it grants states powers to protect the public's health, welfare and safety. And as justice (sic) famously wrote, it's one of the instances of this federal system that's allowed states to serve as a laboratory for experimentation.

And California is a testament to this paradigm.

California has long been a primary in controlling air

pollution, spurring technological innovation and

protecting public health. In particular, California is synonymous with (Unintelligible) being leaders in regulation air emissions. It was the state, after all, that was instrumental in uncovering the attempts by Volkswagon to attempt to evade State and Federal emission controls.

In drafting the Clean Air Act, Congress recognizes the special role played by California, and the Act initially preserved the State's regulatory authority over mobile-sourced pollutions (sic) and was later specifically amended to allow other states to adopt California standards, which they have done in 12 states, and the District of Columbia has adopted the California standard. And a resolution from the Environmental Council of States supports the continuing right to California and other states to adopt emission standards that are more stringent than Federal standards.

We've relied on this authority for almost five decades to the great benefit of the public; air quality has improved, preventing asthma and premature deaths around the state and country. And beginning in 2008, we successfully worked with the Federal government to incorporate greenhouse gas reductions into our partnership, because these pollutants bolster poor air

quality, fuel droughts and wildfires and contribute to rising sea levels brought on by climate change.

The first (sic) national program, also, has benefitted the auto industry, and ill-conceived changes to the program now will only create doubt and set U.S. auto manufacturers on an uncertain path, as the rest of the world continues to develop safe, advanced vehicles.

So in short, this proposal ignores the health, economic and environmental harm caused by vehicle emission and rolls back years of joint scientific regulatory work.

And you can be sure that California will resist, at every step, this administration's effort to take away the ability of the State to do what is right for our families, for our economy and our future.

Thank you.

DREW BOHAN: Good morning. My name is Drew Bohan, and I'm the executive director of the California Energy Commission.

California's policies envision a California filled with cars and trucks that don't pollute, that don't make our people sick and that don't obscure the mountains that are only miles away. And this vision is entirely within our reach.

But don't take it just from California. Listen

to what the automakers around this country and around the world are saying.

According to GM, General Motors believes the future is all electric.

Ford's chief executive officer, just two weeks ago, said, We're in favor of keeping the standard, not a rollback, we have plans to meet it.

In Europe last year, Volvo stated this, Next year they will sell no cars that don't have electric motor.

In Japan, Toyota said that they will be zero emission entirely, their entire fleet, by 2050.

And China, China is dominating the electric-vehicle market with being on track to sell a million electric vehicles in 2018 alone, which is a couple hundred thousand more vehicles than we have in the entire United States.

In California, just one state, we're making tremendous progress. We already have 450,000 zero-emission vehicles on our roads, this is over half the total number in the United States, and virtually all of those have been added in just the last decade. This transition has accelerated with sales in July and August, these last two months, beating all prior months since we've been selling ZEVs, and this is a trend we

anticipate will continue as more and more people try electric cars and find out how inexpensive and exciting they are to operate.

The State of California is supporting this transition. The Energy Commission has invested nearly 200 million dollars in standing up the infrastructure that enables zero-emission vehicles.

The State's leadership has also secured additional investments from the private sector, local governments and utilities. Today we have over 17,000 public chargers in California, thousands more private chargers and still thousands more residential chargers. We also have a growing number of public hydrogen stations.

Cleaning up our vehicle fleet is critical to the health of all Californians. Cars and trucks are responsible for 80 percent of the nitrous oxide emissions and 95 percent, nearly all, of the diesel particulate matter emissions which make people sick in California, particularly here in the San Joaquin Valley.

Cars and trucks, along with (Unintelligible)
also represent the largest source, about half, of all
greenhouse gas emissions, and we're feeling the impact
here in California of our over-production of greenhouse
gasses worldwide. We're seeing reduced snow pack and

drought, more frequent heat waves, erosion of our beaches and more and bigger wild fires. In fact, the two largest wildfires in California history, since records have been kept, took place in the last nine months; 15 of the 20 largest took place in the last 15 years.

- California's marching toward a clean and prosperous future. Both (sic) rules represent a step backward. Thank you.
- MARY NICHOLS: I'm Mary Nichols, chair of California Air Resources Board. I'm here today to ask U.S. EPA and NHTSA to withdraw the SAFE Rule.
- Actually, there is one thing that we like about this rule, which is the acronym. It's brilliant, because it so completely fails to state what actually is in the rule.

In fact, there's nothing safe about this proposal. It turns its back on decades of progress and cleaning up cars and trucks, ignores available and cost-effective clean-vehicle technology, wastes gasoline, and pumps more climate-changing gases into the atmosphere. It also blows a hole in our efforts to meet health-based standards for air pollutions, a point that carries additional weight here in Fresno, which, along with the Los Angeles basin, is ground zero for the most

stubbornly persistent violations of air standards in the nation.

For 50 years, California and EPA have collaborated at the technical level to advance key improvements in vehicle technology. As a result, vehicles today are longer lasting and the air is cleaner. That is how Congress intended the the Clean Air Act to work and the reason why Federal law recognizes California and other states that choose to adopt our standards.

The capstone (sic) on of this cooperative federalism is the one national program addressing fuel economy and greenhouse gas standards. It was developed in response to a request by automakers and has been in place for a decade now, benefitting consumers, automakers and the environmental life. But your proposal deals a mortal blow to this remarkably successful program.

We will be filing an extensive technical comment on the docket, but I want to briefly touch on three major issues here.

First, the proposal to attack California's vehicle emissions authority is nothing more than a flabby exercise in muscle flexing. It rests on a flawed understanding of the role of the energy policy and

conservation act that two federal courts have already rejected. Withdraw it.

Second, the proposal pumps tons of additional carbon pollution into the atmosphere at a time when the evidence of changing climate is all around us. We will not sit idly by as you propose to flatline our efforts. We must continue to insist on cars that produce fewer emissions, including millions more zero-emission vehicles.

Third, the technical analysis that underlies this proposal simply makes no sense. You claim that cleaner and more fuel-efficient vehicles will be so prohibitively expensive that Americans nationwide will stop buying new cars. The solution, build dirtier, more-polluting cars. Customers who will now pay more at the pump to fill up will drive less; thereby, causing fewer accidents and saving lives.

Really? These claims are absurd, and they're not supported by fact.

Over the past several years, automakers are seeing record sales of cars that feature a wider range of safety elements and that are also cleaner.

In conclusion, this proposal is fraught with the risk of years of litigation, delay and uncertainty.

This is the result of a complete lack of interest in or

respect for the benefits of a clear and long-term policy that rewards investments and creates jobs based off or tied to public health and consumer protection that are the set of rules that are in place today.

California will take whatever actions are needed to protect our people and follow the law. As Secretary Rodriguez said, It's not too late to choose a better way.

XAVIER BECERRA: Good morning. I'm here for Attorney General of California.

Forgive my voice.

Our State is about progress and 21st Century innovation technology. It is not about backsliding into the last century's old way of doing business.

We have become the world's fifth largest economy by doing what's right. For decades, we have pursued clean technology that has reduced harmful emissions, saved lives and grown our economy. It has led to results. Take today's Ford F-150 pickup truck, the best selling vehicle in America. In 2018, it earned a five-star safety rating. Today's F-150 is 35 percent more efficient than it was in 2000. It gets better gas mileage than a 2010 Ford Taurus.

In California, we set ambitious goals when it comes to electric vehicles, a far cry from the '68 Buick

Riviera I drove while I was in high school that got 11 miles per gallon.

In August, 10 percent of all cars sold in our state were electric vehicles, an all-time high. We don't do this because it's easy or it feels good. We do it because 26 percent of school-aged children here in the San Joaquin Valley suffer from asthma. We do it because the five largest fires in California history occurred in the last five years. That's why California cannot retreat in the fight against climate change. We must continue to tackle the Number 1 source of greenhouse gas emissions, our vehicles. Stopping us from protecting our people, our jobs and economy or our planet is like trying to stop a mother from protecting her child.

California hasn't been shy about taking actions against backsliding when it comes to clean air. The facts, science and rule of law are on our side. Our 14 victories and court rulings from our 24 environmental lawsuits to date against the federal government speak to that.

California's prepared to prove that EPA's or NHTSA's proposed roll back (Unintelligible) violates

Federal law. For one, both Federal agencies have failed to give us the technical data and time that we need to

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comment on this proposal, and that's what we're entitled to by law. Moreover, the law requires the agencies to set, quote, the maximum feasible level for fuel-efficiency standards based on technology available today and technology that will be available in 2021 to 2026, among other factors. Instead, your agencies have proposed standards far below what California has already proven to be feasible. And finally, the law requires that agencies need to offer sound reasons for their backsliding, and

neither EPA nor NHTSA has.

This administration isn't just to stand on the Federal vehicle emissions program. It is also the cutting back of California authority to set its own vehicle emission standards. Congress granted and affirmed our right to set tougher vehicle emission standards. We've obtained more than 100 waiver actions in the past 40 years, and the EPA has revoked none.

Those who claim to support state's rights should make sure they're not trampling on ours.

My message to the Federal government, do your job; withdraw this proposal; fulfill your duty under Federal law to protect all Californians and all Americans from harmful greenhouse gas emissions and to conserve energy, do no harm, stop trying to interfere with the rights granted to California and other states by the constitution and the Congress.

With every day bringing America news of extreme weather and devastating consequences, this is not a time to backslide on our responsibilities. We have a chance to move our country forward together on our proven, existing and achievable national clean-car standards. We should seize that opportunity.

Thank you.

MR. STOKER: Folks, I'm gonna ask that we refrain from clapping and things like that. We have a whole lot of speakers here, so I'd appreciate that.

Thank you, very much.

JACK BROADBENT: Good morning. I am

Jack Broadbent. I'm the executive officer for the Bay

Area Air Quality Management District, the local air

pollution control agency for the nine-county region that

is the San Francisco Bay area, home to seven-and-a
half-million people and six million vehicles.

I'm here today to voice the air district's strong opposition to the proposed withdrawal of the California waiver and the roll back of the greenhouse-gas and fuel-economy standards.

Withdrawal of the waiver would create a

significant uncertainty for the air districts of
California, other states and the auto industry.
Reversing these current standards is a step backwards
and undermines our mission to protect public health.

The withdrawal of the California waiver would be an unprecedented action by the EPA. The plain text of the waiver section implies the EPA has the discretion to deny a waiver under consideration, but does not have the authority to withdraw it once it's been granted. The EPA must consider the far-reaching implications that would be rendered by the withdrawal and must ultimately deny it.

In order for us to meet the Ambient Air Quality Standards and fulfill Ambient Air Quality Standards and work towards clean air, we need reductions in air pollution, including climate pollutants from the motor vehicle emissions fleet.

Any action by the EPA and NHTSA that could lead to an increase in pollution would thwart the Air District's efforts to achieve attainment, fulfill our mission and protect public health.

Allowing the roll back of the standards and freezing them at 2020 levels would result in a slew of negative consequences. It is clear that fossil-fuel consumption would increase and additional criteria and

climate pollutants would be pumped into our communities and atmosphere. A growth in demand for fuel would increase upstream emissions associated with fuel refining and distribution. We have five refineries in the Bay Area. Any increase in refining activities would adversely affect these communities.

The proposed rule would also negatively affect the Bay Area economy. If the rule's adopted, it is estimated that, by 2030, it will cost Bay Area consumers an extra 2.3 billion to fuel their vehicles. This rule would impose a further economic burden that must not be overlooked.

The responsibility to protect the environment and stop progression of climate change should not be taken lightly. California is an environmental leader, and the rest of the nation and the world follows.

Twelve other states and the District of Columbia have adopted California's standards. Governments representing 55 percent of the national auto market have voiced their opposition to this roll back.

The district strongly opposes this rule, because we have experienced the harmful effects of pollution and climate change. In the Bay Area alone, particulate matter causes approximately 2200 premature deaths each year and an estimated 21.6 billion in

healthcare costs.

extraordinary challenges. Our state experiences more wildfires, more drought, more flooding because of climate change. Last year, dozens of wildfires broke out across Northern California, and we experienced the most destructive fires in the state's history. 5600 structures were lost, as well as dozens were killed. For these reasons, it's imperative that we work to solve climate change from devastating our region and our state. The California waiver is a key tool in that fight.

In conclusion, the Air District strongly opposes your proposal. It would obstruct our agency and our mission. California has the political will to do whatever is necessary to protect our people and the environment. Climate change is an existential threat to our way of life. While it may be a global phenomena, every action counts. We support the State of California and will do everything in our power to resist this roll back and withdrawal.

Thank you.

WAYNE NASTRI: Good morning. I'm
Wayne Nastri, executive director of the South Coast Air
Quality Management District, which encompasses the

greater Los Angeles area.

South Coast state contains the largest local air pollution control district in the country, and we're deeply concerned about the damaging air quality impact of the SAFE Vehicles Rule, if finalized, as well as the potential revocation of the California waiver for light-duty vehicles.

Our 17 million residents breathe the most polluted air in the nation. NOx is the primary pollutant that must be controlled so that we can meet the federal standards for both ozone and PM2.5, and yet, mobile sources constitute over 80 percent of our NOx emissions. Even if we were to shut down all stationary sources, we would still fail to attain the federal standards. As a local air authority, we rely on federal government to take action.

NHTSA and EPA contend that the air quality impacts associated with rolling back the standard will be negligible. This is not the case. In 2023, the year in which we face a hard deadline to attain the federal ozone standards, we must reduce NOx emissions by 45 percent beyond existing requirements. In that year, light-duty vehicles are estimated to contribute 9 percent of our NOx emissions, and our estimates presume that the current light-duty regulations remain

in place. Any relaxation of this standard will increase these contributions, thereby jeopardizing our attempts to attain the federal standards.

We also strongly disagree with the assertion that the current light-duty regulations are not appropriate and reasonable. The proposal fails to provide credible evidence countering the record EPA provided in their 2016 mid-term evaluation supporting retaining the standards. Notably, the proposal fails to cite any of the specific information provided by CARB in response to EPA's reconsideration of the standards or in CARB's own mid-term review, both of which fully supported retaining the current standards and suggested that even more stringent standards may be appropriate.

We take particular issue with proposal assertions regarding the effectiveness of advanced automotive technologies. The automotive industry has made significant advancements in zero-emission vehicles and the sector is growing rapidly.

We also disagree that consumer demand for zero-emission vehicles is weak. In Southern California, the demand for electric vehicles is strong; a demand for fuel cell vehicles far outstrips supply. This demand is not isolated to our region. Both 2016 and '17 had record levels, and in a recent study, the AAA, American

1 Automobile Association, projects that greater than 2 30 million Americans will choose an electric vehicle as 3 their next car. 4 That California's waiver is in question is 5 perhaps the most troubling aspect with these proposed 6 It is of paramount importance that California changes. 7 retains its right to establish emission standards for 8 light-duty and other vehicles. 9 The granting of waivers to California has long 10 enjoyed long-term bipartisan support in recognition of 11 the daunting air quality challenges faced by the State. 12 And if the SAFE Vehicles proposal is finalized, we will 13 need to rely on even more stringent California standards 14 to meet federal ozone standards. 15 We will look to evaluate this proposal and 16 continue to submit further comments. 17 Thank you. 18 MR. MORRISON: Thank you, first panel. 19 forward to your written comments, as well. 20 And if the second panel could come up after the 21 first panel makes its exit. 22 MR. STOKER: If we can have an IT person that 23 can come up here. 24 Secretary Rodriguez had to have half his face 25 lit up with the projector here, and whoever sits in that

seat.

So if somebody out there -- I mean, I'll take a whack at it, but if we have an IT person that can readjust it -- here we go.

STEVEN DOUGLAS: Thank you.

I'm Steve Douglas with the Alliance of
Automobile Manufacturers representing 12 of the world's
leading car companies or about 70 (sic) percent of the
new vehicle market.

The Alliance and our members appreciate the administration's efforts to restart the mid-term review and continue a single national program for CAFE and greenhouse gas standards. After all, standards must reflect the most up-to-date information regarding compliance.

The MPRM (sic) certainly provides stakeholders with a wide range of alternatives and should inspire robust comments. We're still working on those comments, so today I'll just focus on the important themes that will appear in them.

First, let me say that climate change is real and automakers are taking action to reduce carbon from being emitted from new vehicles.

Automakers are also committed to continued improvements in fuel economy. Today, consumers have

more choice in energy-efficient vehicles than at any point in history. About 500 vehicles receive 30 miles per gallon or more on the highway; 80 of those, over 40 miles per gallon. There are 45 different types of electric models, over 50 plug-in electric and fuel cell vehicles, and we have many more electrified vehicles on the way to market. As we've often stated, automakers support continued improvements in fuel economy, but future standards must account for marketplace realities, such as consumer acceptance.

Consumer acceptance, which includes affordability, plays a critical role in determining the sustainability of future standards. No one wins if customers are not buying the new highly efficient products offered. The standards must account for consumer willingness and ability to pay for newer technologies.

Maintaining one national program for the regulation of fuel economy and greenhouse gases is critically important to automakers. We urge EPA and NHTSA to continue to work for all stakeholders, including California, to develop a lasting rule that enables manufacturers to plan and build a single fleet of vehicles in the U.S.

I'd like to turn now to flexibility.

1 Flexibilities can reduce the fuel use and emissions, 2 while, at the same time, reducing compliance costs. The 3 Alliance supports incentives for technology, such as electrification, that could prove a key factor in 4 meeting EPA and California's long-term greenhouse gas goals.

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The Alliance also supports the continuation and expansion of flexibilities, such as air conditioning system improvements, new (Unintelligible) for lower greenhouse gas impacts, and fully recognizing the benefits of technologies that improve efficiencies beyond what's measured in the lab (sic).

In closing, automakers support continued improvements in fuel economy, while balancing priorities, like affordability, safety, jobs, and the environment.

We urge California and the Federal government to find a common sense solution that sets continued increases in vehicle efficiency, while also meeting the needs of America's values.

Thank you for your time.

JOSEPH VEMPILLY: My name is Joseph Vempilly and (Unintelligible) of Fresno.

Welcome to the EPA members and other energy here to Ground Zero. This is one of the most polluted cities in the country.

So I am a practicing pulmonary and critical care physician. I will be taking care of hundreds of patients with asthma, COPD and also veterans at the VA hospital here.

I am speaking on behalf of 250,000 adults with COPD, asthma, and 90,000 children with asthma, and 25,000 veterans who make Fresno their home.

I'm here to seek your help to control the scourge of air pollution in the central valley of California.

As a medical professional, I have to deal with health impacts of air pollution on a daily basis, like exacerbation of COPD, heart attacks, stroke, lung cancer and other illnesses, as all these health impacts of air pollution have been proven by thousands of scientific studies done over the last 50 years.

Last year, during one of the heat

(Unintelligible) and concentrations went sky high, I

received several calls from my patients, Hey, Doc, I

can't breathe, I'm taking all my medicines, what shall I

do. And I'm sure this is not me alone. Hundreds of my

colleagues must agree with my observations.

San Joaquin Valley is a home to some of the most polluted air in the nation, causing hundreds and

thousands of premature deaths every year. The annual PM2.5 and ozone (Unintelligible) the safe levels set by EPA.

Despite our efforts to keep our patients healthy, climate change is expected to worsen the San Joaquin Valley pollution problems in the coming decades, leading to even more health-related issues. Climate change poses a huge (Unintelligible) to our health in the valley. The existing standards reflect the urgent action needed to protect public health against climate change health impacts from air pollution.

Our state has some of the world's most advanced policies designed to create clean air. (Unintelligible) to continue. We need to stay the course and not digress to the old dangerous policies if we want to truly (Unintelligible) the health of our children.

At this critical period, the EPA and NHTSA are coming to California, to Fresno, to hear from the residents about plans to regress our stringent carbon emission standards.

How can EPA do this to the valley residents?

I say no to this plan, so does the health

community and the majority of Americans. For the health

and safety of our children, to reduce the suffering of

our patients with COPD, asthma, and to provide a healthy

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environment for our veterans, I am pleading with you (Unintelligible) that are being proposed. Please don't jeopardize the health of our valley residents with such ill-founded profits (sic). It will be a travesty to go To produce a small improvement in car prices will be paid by human lives. Doctor, just -- in my prior life, MR. STOKER: I was very involved in agriculture. And a lot of studies were provided to me over the years in agriculture in California, suggesting -- and San Joaquin Valley, a lot of the pulmonary issues were tied in with

If you have any studies that you could demonstrate and correlate where the asthma problems are coming from, I mean, if it's more of an air emission issue, greenhouse gas emission, I certainly -- that would be, I think, great in the record, because I know there's been a lot of evidence with a lot of people trying to accuse agriculture. So whatever you have would be great.

agriculture and dust and things of that nature.

JOSEPH VEMPILLY: I would be glad to provide that for you, sir. It is more of the automobiles at this point, and agriculture is a close second.

> MR. STOKER: Thank you.

Thank you, and good morning. JENNY BARD: My

name is Jenny Bard. I am the director of Grassroots and Health Partnerships for the American Lung Association in California. I am a mother, a grandmother and a resident of Santa Rosa, California.

I know that climate change is a public health threat today, a threat to our communities and to our future. We must do everything possible to cut harmful pollutants from our atmosphere, as you heard from Dr. Vempilly, not less. We must move forward, not backward, if we are to have a healthy future.

The American Lung Association is opposed to the roll backs -- excuse me -- is opposed to the proposal to roll back emission standards between both California and State authorities to adequately protect the health of our citizens against harmful pollution.

I saw, firsthand, the impacts of our new normal under climate change. Last October, more than 40 people lost their lives in my community. Thousands of homes were destroyed and, like my family, evacuations and displacements were needed to stay safe. We saw clinics destroyed, hospitals evacuated, schools closed, everything came to a halt. Residents were exposed to historic levels of air pollution; toxic chemicals and untold respiratory and cardiac health impacts that many have yet to recover from. That was last year.

This year, we saw, again, wildfires ripping through our landscape now on the way to being the new most destructive fire on record in California. Nearly 6,000 fires covered more than 1.3 million acres, more deaths, more displacements, more destruction, as the increasingly extreme climate conditions continue to threaten our health and our air. The plumes of wildfire smoke spewed (sic) dangerous particle pollutions and other pollutants across five spots of the nation.

Particle pollution literally kills people with increased risks of heart attacks and strokes, asthma attacks and (Unintelligible).

Carbon pollution contributes to climate change and, as a nation, we need the existing standards to help us tackle this growing threat. Overwhelming evidence shows that tragedies, like fires in my community and throughout the west, are much more common and more extreme, because we have failed to do enough to curtail carbon pollution and other greenhouse gas emissions.

We cannot roll back the limited safeguards we have in place to fight climate change. Protection of public health is crucial, and the American Lung Association supports policies that safeguard health and improve health outcomes.

This proposal would threaten our communities,

our health and our future. The existing standard used last year is an urgent action needed to protect public health in climate change health impacts (sic).

Our current standards were carefully researched and negotiated to reduce pollution and improve mileage so we avoid burning more harmful fossil fuels.

This proposal moves us in the wrong direction.

The American Lung Association urges EPA and NHTSA to withdraw this proposal. And instead, work in cooperation with California to implement the existing State and Federal rules in support of public health.

Thank you.

JULIA REGE: Good morning. I'm Julia Rege, director of Environment and Energy at Global Automakers. Thanks for the opportunity to comment today.

Global Automakers represents U.S. Operations
International Automakers that design, build and sell
cars and trucks here. Our members (Unintelligible) 62
billion in the U.S. and directly employ more than
100,000 Americans. We manufacture nearly 40 percent of
the vehicles in the U.S. and 25 manufacturing plants
supported by 39 (Unintelligible). The auto industry as
a whole is critical to this economy, supporting 10
million jobs in all 50 states.

To start, Global Automakers appreciates the

decision to revisit the previous administration's rush to final determination. We agree with the conclusion that the standards must be adjusted, and this proposal is an important first step in deciding on what those adjustments should be.

Today, we have three requests.

One, the regulations should require fuel-efficiency improvements each year and promote the safety and cleanest vehicles, benefitting all Americans, regardless of where they live. We need a balanced approach. American consumers vote with their wallets, determining if the program succeeds. They weigh many factors when they buy a car. While many customers regard high fuel economy, especially when gas prices are high, others prefer high-performance, high-powered options. These regulations should support consumer choice, environmental improvements and overall industry competitiveness.

Two, the regulation should provide tools to help manage different product mixes. Compliance challenges differ from one company to the next, and there should be more than one path concerning fuel efficiency. The auto industry has made significant reductions in fuel-saving technology under the existing program that should not be stranded. For example, the

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off-site air conditioning portions of the program provide important additional efficiencies beyond the powertrain that should be counted. And advanced technology critics has forced our country's leadership into electrification at a time when there are many unknowns about infrastructure, (Unintelligible) and customer acceptance. Eliminating regulatory flexibilities could make the standards more stringent and costlier. The final rule should retain and strengthen these tools (sic).

And three, Global Automakers want some solutions that maintain one national program coordinated with California. A federal policy (Unintelligible) extensive regulatory overlap will achieve greater benefits than separate programs. We also have an opportunity to work together on the right policy to encourage fuel-efficiency improvements and manage the challenges of electric vehicles mandated at the state We are encouraged that the three agencies have renewed discussions. A unified national program is achievable. (Unintelligible) balancing innovation, compliance and customer needs. This path is much preferable to years of uncertainty and litigation on (Unintelligible) waivers.

In closing, we appreciate the agencies'

41 1 commitment to a transparent process. We hope 2 discussions continue in the spirit of collaboration and 3 regulatory efficiency to reach our shared goals of safer, affordable, and more efficient vehicles and a 4 5 competitive auto industry. 6 It is critical for American auto workers, 7 American consumers and American ingenuity that the 8 Federal agencies and California work through differences 9 and submit to a unified program. 10 Thank you. 11 RASTO BREZNY: Good morning. I'm Rasto Brezny, executive director for Manufacturers of Emission 12 13 Controls Association. Thank you for this opportunity to 14 provide comments. 15 MECA is a non-profit association of the world's 16 leading manufacturers of clean vehicle technology, 17 including the full compliment of electric 18 (Unintelligible) technologies. 19 MECA members represent 70,000 of the 300,000 20 American jobs supplying the technologies that help our 21 customers build clean fuel-efficient and safe vehicles. 22 MECA supports one national program that is 23 founded on the negotiations set up for performance-based 24 standards, including NHTSA, EPA and California with 25 year-over-year increasing stringency. The negotiated

50-state regulation offers the best hope for a successful lasting program without the business uncertainty caused by protractive litigation.

Likely, the EPA and CAFE standards have led to the development of an unprecedented number of new technologies that achieve real-world GHG reductions, both on-cycle and off-cycle, including potent GHGs like methane, nitrous oxide and HFCs. MECA believes that these regulations should continue to include flexibilities to reduce GHGs by all technologically feasible means, including a pathway for supplier participation, through additional credits, further accelerate the pace of innovation.

A survey of our members suggests that the proposal for alternatives will exceed (sic) our technology leadership positions to other countries and drive investments overseas where tightening standards demand continual development of innovative technologies.

For over 50 years, California has played a leadership role in advancing vehicle standards and policies that created a market for clean vehicle technologies. MECA has supported every waiver request made by California, including this one in 2012.

Revoking an existing waiver and the uncertainty associated with that may leave manufacturers to question

1 the stability of future investments in the U.S. 2 MECA supports California's GHG waiver and the 3 State's role as the coregulator of (Unintelligible) 4 source emissions. 5 In conclusion, MECA urges the Federal and State 6 agencies to negotiate an outcome that preserves one national program, which continues to reduce GHG 7 8 The U.S. must maintain its leadership role 9 as a producer and exporter with advanced clean and 10 efficient vehicle technology, and we need the support of 11 a regulatory policy that keeps investments and jobs in 12 this country. 13 Thank you. 14 All right. And if Panels 4 and MR. MORRISON: 15 5 could make their way to the seating area. 16 LAURIE HOLMES: Good morning. I'm Laurie 17 Holmes, senior director of Environmental Policy for the 18 Motor & Equipment Manufacturers Association, or MEMA. 19 MEMA represents more than 1,000 motor vehicle 20 parts suppliers, and we are the nation's largest sector 21 of manufacturing jobs, directly employing more than 22 871,000 workers. 23 MEMA supports a one national program (sic) 24 negotiated with California.

MEMA supports California retaining its 2013

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1 The revocation of California's waiver at this time. 2 waiver could derail discussion and initiate a legal 3 battle, ramifications of which will have damaging effects on the industry's ability to invest in the plan. 4 5 MEMA urges the agencies to establish continued 6 year-over-year increases to the standards. 7 MEMA opposes the agencies' proposal to 8 eliminate progress (Unintelligible). Eliminating 9 progress in the standard would have a detrimental 10 economic impact, affecting supplier manufacturing jobs, 11 as well (Unintelligible) significant technology 12 (Unintelligible). 13 According to the preliminary analysis by IHS 14 Markit, a total of zero percent increase through 2026 15 would result in a loss of 67,000 direct auto-industry 16 jobs, with a full impact of 500,000 direct, indirect and 17 reduced jobs by 2025, in comparison to employment levels 18 supported by the auto standards. We will lose these 19 jobs to other markets, including China. 20 In order to preserve supplier jobs and 21 investments, MEMA supports continued year-over-year 22 (Unintelligible). 23 MEMA also urges the agencies to preserve the 24 current (Unintelligible). 25 MEMA supports the off-cycle that

1 (Unintelligible) program and requests that EPA retain those programs through 2026. Continuation of these type 2 3 programs preserve supplier-manufacturing jobs. 4 Suppliers also support extending the current 5 (Unintelligible) program. 6 MEMA is currently evaluating which of the 7 proposed alternatives would best preserve long-term 8 supplier investments and jobs. From MEMA's initial 9 analysis, Alternatives 6 and 8 may meet those criteria. 10 MEMA will continue to evaluate whether other proposal 11 alternatives could meet our requirement. 12 MEMA is open to discussing with EPA, NHTSA and 13 California whether there are other ways to meet these 14 objectives, other than the alternatives outlined in the 15 proposal. 16 Finally, (Unintelligible) is an effective 17 strategy (Unintelligible) for both efficiency and 18 (Unintelligible) today does not compromise safety. 19 Independent research conducted by NHTSA 20 consistently finds that vehicle size and design, not 21 mass, is the leading determinant in dictating vehicle 22 safety. 23 Appreciate your time today, and you'll receive 24 comprehensive comments in October. 25 Hello, my name's Dan Reich. DANIEL REICH:

1 a former assistant regional counsel at EPA Region 9 and 2 a DOJ trial attorney. And I'm retired, but I have 3 33 years of Federal service. I'm also representing some 4 views of the Environmental Protection Network here 5 today. 6 This is the mask I wear in the bay area when I 7 go hiking due to the smoke. I've gone up there, 8 Mount Diablo, get shortness of breath and had some 9 faintness, so this is one of the ways to deal with it. 10 Fresno Bee recently talked about the PM2.5, the 11 ultra fine particles lodged in your lungs, being about 12 an average of 5 to 10 micrograms to be near 60 now, in 13 July 2018, from the wildfire smoke. 14 How does the rule that we're talking about 15 today relate to what I just said? Let me connect the 16 dots. 17 EPA has the deleted information from its 18 website that says the following: Greenhouse gases trap 19 heat, the planet warms, and then you have extreme 20 weather events. 21 Now, we're witnessing those events in 22 California; 5,581 fires, 1.4 million acres destroyed, 23 and the death of firefighters and civilians; Hurricane 24 Harvey, 60 inches of water fall in six days, 68 killed,

Now we have Hurricane Florence.

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125 billion in damages.

I'll point out another thing that will make this connection.

The transportation sector -- and this is information that was again deleted from the EPA's current website. Transportation sector releases the most greenhouse gases. Of the transportation sector, the emission of greenhouse gases, 60 percent are from light-duty vehicles. That's what's going on here today.

So what we're doing is we're lowering green -the -- we're not lowering the CAFE standards, as we
talked about. What it will do, result in more
greenhouse gases, and that is gonna translate to more
fires and natural disasters.

But what does it mean to you as a citizen?

What it means is, you'll get to wear a mask, or your kids may have to wear a mask like this when they hike. Increased premiums, so you can't afford insurance. You're seeing that now. And of course, perhaps most importantly, this will impact you, your family's health.

Now, I served under two republican -- actually, three republican and two democratic administrations, and I was very proud to protect the environment.

But candidly, I feel ashamed that I am associated with what is happening here today with this

1 And frankly, for those EPA employees that believe 2 in protecting the environment, you need to consider 3 that, too. Thank you. 4 5 I have left written comments there, which will 6 expand on the views I've just stated. 7 IRENE GUTIERREZ: Good morning. Thank you for 8 hosting this hearing today. 9 My name is Irene Gutierrez, and I am an 10 I am attorney at the National Resource Defense Council. 11 here alongside our three million members and activists 12 fighting to protect clean air, clean water and a healthy 13 planet. 14 We oppose this roll back. It will lead to 15 dirtier cars on the road, which will, in turn, create 16 more air pollution and the greenhouse gas emissions 17 which spur climate change. 18 These impacts will be acutely felt in places 19 like the one we're in today. Fresno is in California's 20 heartland (sic) and one of the big environmental climate 21 challenges facing the State. What's happening here 22 is emblematic of what's happening elsewhere in 23 California. 24 And to paint a picture for those of you who are 25 not from the State, Fresno is surrounded by freeways and

sits in the San Joaquin Valley, which has the worst air quality in the U.S. This dirty air has deadly impacts. According to the California Department of Public Health, 19 percent of county residents have asthma, 50 percent suffer from other serious chronic health conditions, including heart disease, high blood pressure and diabetes. The majority of people that live in this county are black, Latino or Asian, which means that black and brown lives are on the line and paying dearly from deadly air, and they'll pay even more dearly if this roll back goes through.

This area is also California's bread basket, which grows the food that feeds California and the nation. The farms and fields in this area will be affected by the changing climate. In just 30 years, summer temperatures will rise by five to six degrees, less rain will fall, the snow pack will diminish and wildfire risks will increase. This area is already feeling these impacts, and the EPA needs to keep car standards strong, to make sure that the climate here doesn't get any worse.

In addition to causing these harmful effects, the proposal is legally wrong. EPA and NHTSA are required by law to set standards that achieve the greatest reduction in pollution and the greatest

improvements in fuel economy. This proposal does neither.

also has no legal basis and is flawed. Congress designed the California waiver to allow California to be the leader and lead the way in addressing the various environmental and climate conditions as described. And you've heard earlier today from folks from Cal EPA and also from various manufacturer associations that California standards and California programs do just that, they lead the way, they're innovators, they clean up the air. And EPA wants to take that away now.

So we call on EPA and NHTSA to do the right thing and to rescind their dangerous proposal and keep clean car standards in place. We need these now. We need these in California.

WILLIAM BARRETT: Thank you. Good morning.

I'm Will Barrett, director of Clean Air Advocacy for the

American Lung Association of California.

The American Lung Association is opposed to the proposal to roll back emission standards and to revoke California and state authority to adequately protect the health of our citizens against harmful pollution.

By design, the joint proposal would increase harmful pollutants, threaten public health and burden

communities most impacted by the oil industry with more toxic pollution.

The proposal ignores that climate-driven impacts are negatively impacting public health across the nation by creating conditions for greater exposures to wildfire smoke and ozone pollution and associated impacts to respiratory and cardiovascular health.

The proposal ignores the extreme air pollution challenge facing California and threatens to abandon fifty years of Clean Air Act precedent allowing states to protect their citizens.

The Lung Association opposes the proposed rule to roll back the existing carbon pollution standards.

Transportation represents the leading source of carbon pollution that contributes to climate change that must be aggressively reduced to protect public health.

With alarming frequency, we see American lives lost and communities decimated by hurricanes and flooding, wildfires and mudslides and other climate-related extremes.

We cannot roll back the limited safeguards we have in place to fight climate change. The American Lung Association supports the implementation of our current vehicle emission standards and efficiency standards, as well California's stronger emission

standards.

The existing standards on the books now reflect the urgent action needed to protect public health against climate change.

U.S. EPA, NHTSA and California carefully researched and negotiated our existing standards with significant public and stakeholder input before they were adopted. These standards reduce pollution and improve mileage, and the industry has been meeting them ahead of schedule in a cost-effective manner.

By contrast, the proposed standards would see the nation consume an additional half million barrels of oil a day.

For communities already hit hard by the extraction, transportation and refining of petroleum products, this means more pollution.

In California, that means Richmond, Wilmington,
Kern County and other communities will face increased
risk from more carcinogens in their area and other toxic
pollutions.

The American Lung Association strongly opposes the proposal to revoke the authority the Clean Air Act gives California and other states to protect our citizens' health.

Under the Act, California has historically set

1 stronger limits on vehicle emissions, and 12 states and 2 the District of Columbia have followed California's 3 lead. 4 This proposal departs from one of the most 5 successful state and federal collaborations that has 6 helped to ensure these states (Unintelligible). collaboration must not change, and this proposal must 7 8 not be allowed to interfere with the State plans to achieve clean air standards through California's 10 stronger emissions and zero-emissions technology 11 programs. 12 The American Lung Association urges EPA and 13 NHTSA to withdraw this proposed rule, and instead work 14 in cooperation with California to implement the existing 15 state and federal rules in support of public health. Thank you very much for your time today. 16 17 JOLEEN SIEBERT: Hello. My name is 18 Joleen Siebert, and I'm from Reedley, California. 19 Thank you for this opportunity to offer 20 This testimony should be applied to the EPA comment. 21 and NHTSA dockets. 22 I'm a member of Public Citizen, and I'm here to 23 today to speak out in opposition to Donald Trump, 24 Andrew Wheeler and Heidi King's plan to throw America's 25 clean car standards in reverse and launch an attack on

our health and pocketbooks.

I care, because we have dealt with terrible air pollution for years here in the San Joaquin Valley. This move by the Trump administration will not only pollute our air more and put our lives at risk, but it also force consumers to spend more on gas over the lifetime of their vehicles.

By rolling back America's clean car standards, the Trump administration is once again putting the interest of corporate polluter allies over the health of our families.

The clean car standards are the most effective policy we have on the books to fight climate change, and the transportation sector is now the country's largest source of the carbon pollution that causes climate change. Rolling back these standards would mean dirtier cars that pollute the air and jeopardize the health of millions of Americans, especially vulnerable communities and communities of color who are disproportionally harmed by air pollution.

We've learned from the extreme weather we've witnessed in recent years, including the wildfires we experienced in California and the weeks of smokey air we breathed here in the valley, that we need climate action now.

But the Trump administration's push for dirtier, less efficient vehicles would only pump more carbon pollution into our air, which could lead to more frequent and intense, extreme weather events that would devastate the lives and livelihoods that impact the communities.

The reality is that the clean car standards deliver safe, clean, fuel-efficient cars that families want and need. Automakers signed on to the clean car standards and were ready to build these better cars.

Smog and other emissions have been shortening our lives, even killing us for years. Now that we can build better, cleaner cars, we should build better, cleaner cars.

Automobiles on the road today demonstrate that increased safety and (Unintelligible) efficiency go hand in hand.

While Trump, Wheeler and King claim that rolling back clean car standards can make Americans safer, nothing could be further from the truth.

The truth is, this roll back isn't about making families safer; it's about doling out special favors to the auto industry.

Andrew Wheeler is also attacking states' authority (Unintelligible) standards on tailpipe

pollution, an unprecedented attack on public health, air quality and common sense.

States have had a long-standing authority under the Clean Air Act to adopt stronger tailpipe standards than those set by the federal government. We're proud that California, along with over a dozen other states, is leading the way by adopting strong tailpipe pollution standards that protect our citizens and the environment.

My father has to use two inhalers to breathe easily, and my great niece and nephews can't play outside on bad air days.

Americans deserve clear air. Keep the clean car standards.

RON FREUND: Good morning. My name is

Ron Freund, chairman emeritus of the (Unintelligible)

Auto Association and currently director. And also, with

Plug In America, I'm director there.

I'm an engineer by training, and I'm here to state that the electric vehicle technology we're seeing popping up in California and nationwide, and especially even in China, works. I've been driving electric for 20 years, and one of my cars is a 2002 Toyota electric vehicle, and it's still on the road. It's my daily driver. It works.

20 years ago, we started getting more and more

1 clean air days in the Los Angeles basin. As Mr. Nastri, from the earlier panel here testified, the air is pretty 2 3 This year, in 2018, it's my understanding bad there. that we have achieved an horrible goal (sic); we failed 4 5 to meet the federal standard for something like 87 days And this is the first time in 20 years we've 6 in a row. 7 gone backwards. 8 We urge -- Plug In America urges you to 9 overturn this rule because it's going backwards. We 10 want to go forward. 11 Electric vehicles are the future. 12 I just want to close quickly by asking you, we 13 plug in our cell phones; right? We plug in our 14 computers. 15 Why don't we plug in our cars? 16 MR. MORRISON: All right. Thank you. If Panel 4 would make its way up, and Panel 5 17 18 would move forward. 19 MEL HALL-CRAWFORD: Good morning. My name is 20 Mel Hall-Crawford. I am the director of energy programs 21 at the Consumer Federation of America based in 22 Washington, D.C. 23 CFA is an association of more than 250 24 national, state and local non-profit groups, which, 25 since 1968, has sought to advance consumer interests

58 1 through research, education and advocacy. 2 CFA has been involved in fuel-economy issues 3 for the past 15 years and opposes the administration's 4 current proposal and roll back of fuel-economy 5 standards. 6 And as a California resident looking to buy a 7 new car, I am personally invested in having good, strong 8 fuel-economy standards. 9 MR. MORRISON: I'm sorry, speaker. 10 Please if folks in the back could have their 11 discussions outside, we really want to hear the 12 witnesses. So anybody that needs to have a 13 conversation, if you could please exit this hall. 14 This room echoes quite a bit, so we can hear 15 you. 16 Thank you. 17 MEL HALL-CRAWFORD: Thank you. 18 There are four important points I'd like to 19 make today. 20 First, the fuel-economy standards provide 21 tremendous (Unintelligible) to consumers, saving them 22 money at the pump. Since 2012, when the standards went 23 into effect, the average efficiency of the American car

fleet has risen by three miles per gallon. And so, for

example, if a consumer purchased a car in 2017, he's

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saving approximately \$200 a year at 2018 gas prices. A consumer will save over \$2,000 over the life of a vehicle after the cost of the fuel-saving technology is paid back. To roll back the standards will rob consumers of even greater savings.

On the macroeconomic level, money saved at the pump is being spent on other goods and services with greater multiplier effect, stimulating our economy, rather than going overseas to large oil companies.

Our analysis shows that for every one dollar of consumer pocketbook savings, we also find about 90 cents of macroeconomic stimulus.

Second, consumers support increased fuel economy in their cars and light-duty trucks. CFA has been poling the public for over the past decade and has found consistent, strong and broad support for increasing the fuel economy of vehicles and for the government to increase the fuel-economy standards. We specifically found support for the CAFE target of 42 miles per gallon by 2025.

Safety has been a key rationale for this proposed roll back. CFA analyses has shown that Model Year 2018 vehicles are safer, cleaner and more fuel-efficient compared to their previous models. For example, all new 2018 vehicles now include 60 percent

more safety features, such as blind spot monitoring, automatic emergency braking compared to their prestandard counterparts.

The cost of fuel economy technologies in these cars, as well as the cost of these new safety features and other technology improvements, are (Unintelligible) by the gas saving provided by these newer, more advanced models.

Lastly, CFA supports the ability of states to lead on emissions standards that also results in greater fuel-economy savings for consumers, and according to our polling, so does the public.

States' rights have always been intent (sic) over public administration's, so it is contradictory for the Trump administration to propose revoking the authority of states to adopt a standard that addresses their unique air quality problems.

The California waiver is currently being used by 12 states and Washington, D.C., representing a 113 (sic) Americans and over a third of the automotive market. We applaud these states for adopting an alternative standard in California's leadership, which is for innovation of hybrid and electric vehicles that save consumers even more money at the pump and relieve them from the volatility of gas prices.

1 MR. MORRISON: Sorry. We're out of time. 2 MEL HALL-CRAWFORD: Thank you. 3 So we oppose the proposed roll back and would 4 like to retain the current standards that benefit 5 consumers. 6 Thank you. DAVID PETTIT: 7 Good morning. My name is 8 David Pettit. I'm a lawyer with the National Resources 9 Defense Council, and I'd like to direct my remarks this 10 morning to the (Unintelligible) issues and the DEIS, in 11 particular. 12 Just for a bit of context, I quess, the DEIS, 13 the greenhouse gas numbers -- reminds me of some 14 concerts I went to when I was younger. 15 In terms of context, the greenhouse gas numbers 16 that are positive in the DEIS are really astonishing. 17 By looking at Page 5-31 of the DEIS, there's a table at 18 the bottom. And these are your numbers. 19 government numbers, not our numbers. And as you can 20 see, in the year 2100, they pause at a GHG level of over 21 789 parts per million. Now, we're just a little bit 22 over 400. 23 That will lead in terms of the -- what the 24 United States looks like through unbelievable health 25 (Unintelligible) in terms of agriculture and our economy in general, and every alternative that's proposed to the DEIS makes that worse.

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And again, these are not my numbers. These are the government's numbers that are on the table that I just referenced.

Also, in terms of criteria pollutants, Wayne Nastri testified in the first panel. He's the head of the South Coast AQMD. I do air quality work in that district, and I know that South Coast is way behind the eight ball in obtaining -- attaining for the ozone standards of 2023, because the projections of the additional emissions associated with upstream mobile oil refining -- oil refining, meaning and there's a lot of oil refineries in South Coast -- this roll back will make his job a lot worse and make the atmosphere that people breathe every day in Los Angeles worse. prior speaker referred to 87 straight days of violating the ozone standards. That's the new reality in South Coast.

In addition, the DEIS issue (sic) should be withdrawn, because it's based on an improper narrow purpose and an impact statement, again, based, I think, on the erroneous assumption that the government -- that your agencies can ignore EPCA (phonetic) and ESA if you just have a different feeling about whether there's

1 still a need for energy conservation and saving oil. I 2 don't think you have that discretion, but that infects 3 It fails to consider a reasonable the entire DEIS. 4 range of alternatives, including alternatives that 5 increase the stringency of the augural standards. 6 based on faulty, unintelligible and result-oriented 7 You've probably seen the EPA -- long EPA memo modeling. 8 on the docket tearing apart its modeling that went into It fails to take a hard look at direct, 9 the DEIS. 10 indirect and human impacts and contains a factually 11 inaccurate environmental justice analyses. On the last point -- well, I'll stop there. 12 13 Our view, just in general, is that the DEIS needs to be 14 withdrawn. 15 Thank you. 16 Yes, I'm George Barrett, and GEORGE BARRETT: 17 I'm really going to ask you to help me with this one, at 18 least briefly. 19 What I'd like you to do is to just relax, 20 everyone, and take a deep breath, please. Take a deep 21 breath and don't talk back there. 22 I'm wearing multiple hats. I'm a Ph.D. in 23 psychology. I'm also the past 30-year coach of the 24 biggest running club in Northern California, so air 25 quality has been life and death, both personally and in

my recreation pursuits. I've run 137 official marathons. I've run over 137,000 miles in the Sacramento region.

And what I'd like you to think about, and for our panel -- our representatives to think about, why do you go to the ocean? Why do you go up into the mountains? Because when you're there, the air feels different; it's fresh, it's clean.

In the valley, here, as multiple speakers have reminded us, we don't have that opportunity. The air is compromised.

As a psychologist, what I want to share with you and our EPA, NHTSA representatives is we habituate to that pollution, and we cease to notice it. But it impacts us. And that's what our medical staff have been telling us about. It's killing us.

I started our youth program for the running group. I mean, I have -- in my tenure as coach, our group went up to a thousand adult members training for marathons regularly. And I started our youth program. We have 50 to 60 kids in the Sacramento area that are running regular workouts. We need clean air. I didn't have kids, but most of you do, and I hope our panelists from the national headquarters do, because these are the things we can do for the next generation.

My parents were heavy smokers before they recognized how bad that was. And when I got into running, and went through an exercise physiology assessment, I only have 70 percent normal adult lung function, because of the permanent damage from that air pollution.

And I remember, because some of us -particularly in the non-science community that might
make judgments -- don't recognize, we are in an
ecosystem. Everything we do -- and the question about
the proportion of impact from farms versus cars, it
really, in part, doesn't matter, because it's all one
system, and we need to be as clean and as healthy as
possible. Those farms need to produce the food for this
country and the world, and we can continue to improve
the cars and the vehicles we drive.

Turning back these regulations is a huge mistake.

Thank you.

KATHERINE STAINKEN: Good morning. My name is Katherine Stainken, and I'm the policy director with Plug In America, a non-profit that represents the voice for the plug-in electric vehicle drivers in California and across the country and all 50 states.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment

today.

On behalf of the nearly one million electric vehicle drivers on the road today, we strongly oppose the Safer Affordable Fuel Efficient Vehicles proposed rule. Not only does this new proposal increase emissions from tailpipes (Unintelligible) poor air quality, as mentioned it increases health risks.

The proposal to revoke the authority states have to set their own strong (sic) limits on tailpipe pollution would undermine the growth of the electric vehicle market and slow adoption of these clean vehicles.

Plug In America stands here today to defend clean air, national security, public health, the global climate and American competitiveness and innovation from the devastating effects the proposal would have.

Weakening vehicle standards would completely undermine the global competitiveness of the U.S. auto industry and stifle innovations at a time when the rest of the world is moving away from polluting vehicles.

The largest auto markets in the country are moving -- in and around the world are moving toward cleaner, more efficient vehicles, including China and countries in Europe. In fact, some countries are considering or have implemented bans on gas cars in

favor of electric vehicles.

Your proposal also threatens to revoke the authority that states, like California, have set strong standards for itself, and 12 other states that follow California rules. Revoking this authority doesn't help anyone; it just hurts the American people. In fact, as was already mentioned, Southern California just had 87 days of smog, the longest streak of bad air in decades. California absolutely needs to be able to examine its own air quality and set tailpipe standards specific to the state's needs.

You also state in your proposal that the zero-emission vehicle standard is inconsistent with Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act, because it is technologically infeasible with not enough lead time (Unintelligible) necessary technology.

Those one million American electric vehicle drivers that we represent would like to tell you that the last time we checked, our electric vehicles are indeed technologically feasible and work just fine; in fact, better than gas cars.

Electric-drive technology is nothing new. In fact, it has been around since the mid-1800s. Every automaker has at least one if not multiple makes or models of electric vehicles on the market today, and I

1 can show you this in this lovely brochure.

Your proposal has run counter to what Americans actually want. Americans want clean air. Americans want clean cars.

In the first half of 2018, sales of light-duty electric vehicles were up 40 percent over the previous year, which is phenomenal growth.

So I'll say it again, Americans want clean air.

Americans want clear cars.

I strongly oppose the Safer Affordable Fuel Efficient Vehicles Rule.

RYAN SCHUCHARD: Good morning. My name is

Ryan Schuchard, policy director for CALSTART. I'm here
to ask you to withdraw the roll back.

CALSTART is a national membership organization dedicated to growing the clean transportation technologies industry. We have more than a hundred (Unintelligible) companies, including leading automakers automotive suppliers, vehicle manufacturers (Unintelligible), and working for over 25 years to advance new technologies with the understanding that environmental protection and economic growth can go together.

Globally, cars are becoming more efficient every year. And at the same time, the industry is

undergoing rapid change due to complements of major quick technology advances in batteries, computing and (Unintelligible) materials. There's a broad defense therefore that automotive industry will see more change and innovation than it has in the last 100 years.

Automakers and suppliers are responding to that by making significant advancements in technology that improve efficiency of cars and light trucks, and these companies understand that those who lead this revolution will be the winners.

American companies are in a race, but they cannot develop advanced technology overnight. Major investment in research and technology (Unintelligible) last seven to ten years or more for investment.

In fact, many companies (Unintelligible) how to meet the 2025 targets have already been made, investments have already occurred and the technology is (Unintelligible) to the market. So when we talk to the auto industry, we (Unintelligible) undermines their investments.

This past spring, we commissioned

(Unintelligible) suppliers on their views on the standards, and we published a study.

Due to the findings, (Unintelligible) the

1 current 2021 standards -- 2021 to '25 standards either 2 need to be continued and strengthened, Number 2, 84 3 percent have agreed that the standards (Unintelligible), and a full 95 percent agreed that more ambitious 4 5 fuel-economy standards encourage innovation in the U.S. 6 Why are they (Unintelligible) stronger 7 efficiency? It's, in part, because existing U.S. light 8 duty vehicles of 2025 standards are in line with those 9 created by other (Unintelligible), creates a common 10 framework (Unintelligible). 11 Just a little closer to Fresno, to where we are 12 today, California's policies have been very successful 13 in stimulating the market nationally. Other states have 14 taken up this lead, creating more options for consumers 15 and (Unintelligible). To that end, a real bright spot 16 (Unintelligible) the Silicon Valley. 17 I'll just close by saying that stronger fuel standards are good for business, and the industry wants 18 19 the regulatory certainty, but new technology requires 20 long lead times. 21 (Unintelligible) is bad for business and 22 something the EPA gets incorrect. So with that, we 23 respectfully make the following request: 24 Number 1, the EPA should withdraw it's 25 (Unintelligible).

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Number 2, we do strongly encourage the agencies to (Unintelligible) support to create a single set of And working together, we think we can be the standards. best, most effective. Thank you very much. JUAN CARLOS PEREZ: Good afternoon. My name is Juan Carlos Perez. I'm the director of advocacy with GreenLatinos. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment in today's public hearing. As mentioned, I'm here today with the group, GreenLatinos.

We are a national organization of environmental and (Unintelligible) addressing national and regional environmental and natural resource issues that significantly impact all Americans, but disproportionately impact the health and welfare of the Latino community.

The administration's proposal to roll back industry standards and (Unintelligible) CO2 levels is yet another (Unintelligible) oil and gas industry and put the public health and well-being of Americans at risk by exposing us to increased pollution and poor air quality standards.

Transportation (Unintelligible) carbon pollution, and it's common sense for emission standards (Unintelligible) to reduce their impact on our environment. In fact, the carbon emission standards have been labeled as the best climate policy in our country to date.

The driving efficiency of the White House EPA greenhouse gas (Unintelligible) calculator estimated that the carbon emission standards (Unintelligible) 6 billion tons of carbon pollution by the year 2025. That is equal to 1,746 coal fire plants (Unintelligible) per year.

Rolling back these standards would mean dirtier cars (Unintelligible) air and jeopardize the health of millions of Americans; especially, the 25 million

Americans who suffer from asthma, of which 6 million are children. Furthermore, this number goes further, as 50 percent of Latino children are more likely to die from asthma and are (Unintelligible) compared to their non-Hispanic counterparts.

The Latino community already pays

(Unintelligible) when it comes to respiratory illness.

One in two Latinos in the U.S. live in counties that consistently violate air quality standards, leading to increased respiratory illness and asthma within our own community.

This roll back of carbon emission standards

1 (Unintelligible) impacts the community -- the health of 2 those communities and the extreme weather 3 (Unintelligible) that we have witnessed to date, 4 including the hurricanes from last year, with Harvey, 5 Irma, and Maria. And this year with Florence. 6 In closing, I am here as a personal citizen, but also, again, as GreenLatinos to oppose the SAFE --7 8 the SAFE emission standards proposed by the EPA administration to roll back the carbon emission 10 standards. 11 During the first 20 months of this 12 administration, we have seen ongoing attacks on 13 regulations that attempt to improve air quality in our 14 This is another example of the -- it adds environment. 15 to the examples of the U.S. (Unintelligible) and now 16 this as an added proposal. 17 So again, as GreenLatinos, we strongly reject 18 the proposal on the roll back of the carbon emission 19 standards. 20 Hello. MARC GELLER: My name is 21 Marc Geller. I'm the vice chair of the Electric Auto 22 Association, 50-year-old national nonprofit with over 70 23 chapters in the United States, some in foreign countries 24 and 16 here in California. 25 I've been driving an electric car since 2001.

1 I got my first electric car as a result of the smart ZEV 2 mandate policy of the State of California, the Air 3 Resources Board. 4 In 2003, the automakers and the State tried to 5 kill the electric car. We fought that policy change, 6 and we fought the carmakers that took away many of our 7 electric cars, as documented in the movie, the award-8 winning movie that I'm in, Who Killed the Electric Car. 16 years and 100,000 miles later on the 9 10 original battery, I still drive that great electric car 11 Today's hundreds of thousands of drivers of 12 electric cars, nearing a million, now in partnership 13 with the State of California, will fight to maintain our 14 right to clean, electric cars. 15 The new policies proposed by the EPA take us 16 backwards in terms of air quality, in terms of the 17 health of our people, in terms of national security, and 18 economic development. We will not go back to the days 19 of no consumer choice. 20 The proposed rule should be withdrawn. 21 Thank you. 22 SAMUEL MOLINA: Morning everyone. My name is 23 Samuel Molina --24 Excuse me, could you wait. MR. POWELL: 25 SAMUEL MOLINA: Good morning, everyone. My

1 name is Samuel Molina. I'm a veteran, born and raised 2 here in Fresno, California, along with the state 3 director of Mi Familia Vota. We are a national 4 non-profit organization. 5 Thank you for this opportunity to comment. 6 I'm here today to speak out in opposition to 7 Donald Trump, Andrew Wheeler and Heidi King's plan 8 (Unintelligible) unprecedented attack on our health. 9 I come here representing the 600,000 residents 10 in the central valley that have asthma and have 11 (Unintelligible) ever seen. 12 I recall having my first asthma attack while 13 sitting in my economics class my senior year. 14 remember not being able to breathe. For a little bit, I 15 did not understand what was happening to me, I began to 16 Fortunately, I was able to borrow an inhaler panic. 17 from a friend, which has sustained me. 18 As an asthmatic, I completely understand the 19 necessity to maintain our clean air standards, and the 20 importance of cutting our emissions so that our children 21 can breathe cleaner air. 22 CO2 emissions exacerbate climate change. 23 in California, it has even brought the central valley to 24 its knees. Between 2007 and 2009, Governor 25 Schwarzenegger issued four executive orders to address

76 1 California's drought. And within the last two years, 2 Governor Brown has held a state of emergency for 3 California because of its drought conditions, and the 4 low-water (sic) restrictions have been lifted for the 5 rest of the state. They have not been lifted for the 6 central valley. 7 We have farmers complaining that there isn't 8 enough water for crops, while other communities do not 9 have enough water to shower, drink or wash clothes. 10 In 2015, California lost more than 24,000 jobs 11 and more than half a million acres of farmland due to 12 the drought. This is as a great result of the heat 13 waves we suffered through each summer in the central 14 valley. 15 We need to take stronger actions to curb 16 climate change. Climate change, that which our own 17 military has stated is the Number 1 threat to our 18 national security. We need to oppose the 19 administration's proposal of the SAFE rule. 20 Thank you. 21 DAVID REICHMUTH: Good morning. My name is 22 David Reichmuth, and I'm a senior engineer with the 23 Union of Concerned Scientists. 24 We oppose changes to weaken vehicle emission

standards at the national level and any change to

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California's ability to set standards. These standards are vital to avoid the worst impact of climate change and to allow the state to meet air quality standards.

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The federal Clean Air Act gives clear authority to California to set its own strong mission standards In the proposed rulemaking, the EPA from waivers. incorrectly asserts that California's authority is not applicable to global warming pollution. The proposed rule also asserts that California's ZEV program would not reduce pollution, despite the finding of the California Air Resources Board that the ZEV program by 2030 will reduce smog-forming pollution in the state by 10 tons per day beyond the existing tailpipe standards. It is entirely inconsistent with the Clean Air Act to remove needed regulations, and there is no evidence supporting the unprecedented withdrawal of the properly granted waivers.

ZEVs will lower greenhouse gas emissions and smog-forming pollution. For example, the average plug-in vehicle in California produces global warming emissions equal to a 109-miles-per-gallon gasoline car. When considering the emissions from driving, gasoline production, and electricity generation, air pollution is also reduced, and it's estimated that the electric vehicles would displace statewide annual passenger

vehicle emissions of over 1200 tons of reactive organic gases and 720 tons of nitrogen oxides by 2030. For these reasons, California's State Implementation Plan for meeting your federal air quality standards relies heavily on electrification programs including ZEV. This is not about the aesthetics of brown skies; state health statistics show that more than one in five children have or have had asthma in the San Joaquin Valley. Your agencies' decision directly risks the health of Californians.

ZEV is a policy that is working. While the rule calls ZEV regulations, quote, "overly ambitious," automakers to date have substantially over-complied with the requirements. Plug-in sales in California are over six percent in 2018, showing the requirements are achievable. Consumers also benefit. Our analysis of gasoline prices and recharging costs shows that EV drivers could save, on average, \$800 in annual fuel costs.

Rolling back vehicle standards threatens innovation and American automotive leadership. It threatens consumers who will pay more and have fewer choices to reduce the gasoline use. And it threatens our well-being by accelerating climate change and reducing air quality. NHTSA and EPA should retain the

1 existing standards and comply with the Clean Air Act 2 requirements, allowing California to enforce vehicle 3 emission standards to protect our health and welfare. 4 Thank vou. 5 DON GAEDE: Good morning. My name is 6 Don Gaede, and I practice internal medicine and vascular 7 medicine right here in Fresno. I'm also 8 secretary/treasurer of our Fresno (Unintelligible) 9 society. I grew up right here in Fresno, and I've been 10 seeing patients here for over 35 years. Every day I see 11 people suffer from asthma, COPD, heart disease. bad air days, their breathing is significantly affected 12 13 by high levels of pollution, much of it due to vehicle 14 emissions, as Dr. Vempilly pointed out. 15 I'm actually very happy that the EPA, Environmental Protection Agency, is reviewing this 16 17 proposal from the Trump administration. 18 The environment here in the central valley, the 19 air we breathe is in serious need of protection. 20 According to the American Lung Association's annual 21 state of the air, four out of ten of our nation's 22 cities, the worst air quality, the highest concentration 23 of ozone and particulate matter are located right here 24 in the San Joaquin Valley. So you came to the right

place to have this hearing.

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I'm also happy that, according to its website, the EPA is returning to it's core mission, which is, quote, protecting human health environment. Great. The website states that the EPA is committed to providing clean and safe air, water, and land for all Americans.

Well, for those of us who breathe the air of our central valley, the EPA has a lot of work to do right here. I don't get angry very often, as my friends can tell you, but this proposal has got me pretty angry. The new proposal makes it -- our central valley environment, the air we breathe, worse, even undermines our efforts to clean up our air and make it easier for our residents to breathe. And it undermines national efforts to increase the fuel efficiency of cars and light trucks. According to the EPA's summary of overall impacts, the new proposal will have no noticeable impact to net emissions of smog-forming or other criteria or toxic air pollutants.

I beg to differ. We already have hundreds and thousands of cars and light trucks that drive our valley roads every day. Each year there are more of them on the road, traveling more miles per person each year. Weakening the fuel-efficiency goals will significantly impact our valley air for the worst.

According to the EPA summary of consumer

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impacts, rolling back the emission standards will prevent 1,000 motor vehicle deaths per year. estimate is questionable due to crude (sic) designs of smaller vehicles; furthermore, heavier vehicles do not brake as well as lighter ones and roll over more easily. Also consider this: According to the in-depth study by scientists at Cal State Fullerton, 1300 residents of our valley die prematurely every year due to air pollution. The estimated air pollution costs our valley about \$3 billion each year. So exactly who does this new proposal benefit? Not my patients who have to breathe our polluted air. Not our children who risk growing up with stunted lungs from breathing too much ozone-contaminated air. Not the hundreds of thousands of people with asthma in our valley, many of them children. Not my elderly COPD patients who end up in the emergency room more often during bad air days. As you consider this proposal, please remember your core mission, the EPA's core mission, to protect our environment and to protect our health. If you do, then I will thank you. And more importantly, my patients will thank you. GENEVIEVE GALE: Thank you. My name is Genevieve Gale. I live in

Fresno, California, and I'm a policy associate for Central Valley Air Quality Coalition, also known as CVAQ.

CVAQ is a partnership of more than 70 public health, environmental justice groups, all committed to the pursuit of clean and healthy air for San Joaquin Valley residents.

This region is the most polluted air basin in the nation for fine particle pollution. We are home to the highest childhood asthma rates in the nation, and we suffer alongside the Los Angeles air basin with high ozone summers.

CVAQ represents the valley's asthmatic children who cannot go outside to play during recess. We represent the elderly who have to wear face masks just to go grocery shopping. We represent those with heart and lung diseases, the farm workers and the outdoor workers who literally cannot escape smog, and those who have lost loved ones too early. And I represent myself, who has to check the air quality every day to see if I can ride my bike to work. It is not safe today, it was not safe yesterday, and it was not safe the day before.

CVAQ would like to express our strong opposition to the proposed repeal of (Unintelligible)

standards and the regulations of California's fuel economy waiver. A repeal of these standards and of our waiver would undoubtedly lead to more air pollution in the valley and the state.

CVAQ has been working diligently with local, state and federal agencies to devise a plan that will bring this valley into a (Unintelligible) with federal health standards to fight particle pollution. We have just now found a path forward to clean air. But with a repeal of this magnitude, we and this region will be set back. This means more asthma attacks, more heart attacks and more premature deaths for no good reason.

Moreover, these proposed actions will severely undermine California's ability to reduce potent greenhouse gases. Valley residents already suffer from impacts linked to climate change, such as severe drought, increased wildfires and wildfire smoke inhalation and increased ozone pollution. Our over-burdened basin cannot afford additional and unnecessary air pollution.

For these reasons, we believe the standards of California's waiver should not be repealed, but continued.

Thank you.

MR. MORRISON: We have Panel 6 here. If Panel

7 and 8 can move up to the staging area, that would be much appreciated.

I was asked by the court reporter if folks can speak directly into the microphone. If you have written statements with you, if you can provide that to the court reporter. That would clarify the transcript.

ARA GUEKGUEZIAN: I am Ara Guekguezian. I'm the interim pastor of Community United Church of Christ. I have been a pastor here in Fresno since the year 2000. I am also here as we work with California Interfaith Power & Light. That's a core commitment of Community United Church of Christ, our congregation. We went solar over 20 years ago.

As a pastor, I'm a story teller. I'm not a scientist or anything, but there are two stories. One that took place in 2001, I had commented on how beautiful the Sierras look to one of my congregants. He said he had grown up here in the valley. He said, "When I was a kid, I never saw the Sierras."

There's been a huge improvement in what we see in this valley over the past generation, and now in 2018, I moved into this interim position, and I use the same -- I have the same e-mail address as the pastor who just left. He would get the smog and ozone alerts from the school that the children attended, three times or

four times a day.

I know that was a significant reason why he searched for another call because the air quality in this valley was affecting his children in the way they could live and move and be. My concern is why are we proposing a step back? It seems un-American for our ideals of the nation.

Our reality is we're human beings. We deal with fear. We have a sense of scarcity. There just isn't enough. The truth of the matter is that, you know, if we have a problem, we work harder at it. We get better at it, and we have gotten better in -- even in this valley over the past 40 years, as far as living cleaner lives, and we anticipate that we would continue to do that.

Just last week I was at a stoplight where there were two left turn lanes and both cars in front of me were electric vehicles. I drive a hybrid. I haven't stepped that far up yet, but I'm going to. I'm hoping to, but I don't like throwing things away. It's not good stewardship.

I think for our nation, we have the needs, the abundance to be better stewards to use our -- to be our best selves. Thank you.

ALI MIRZAKHALILI: Good morning. I am Ali

Mirzakhalili. I am with Oregon DEQ. We have far more extensive written comments for later.

The Federal Clean Air Act states except for California, from establishing their own vehicle admission standards. Section 177 of the act permits other states to adopt and California is a more protective rule. Oregon has a Section 177 states in 2005, as it recognizes the need to remove vehicle pollution and reduce greenhouse gases and other air pollutants from vehicles.

EPA proposes to roll back vehicle greenhouse standards and take away Oregon's ability to exercise its rights of the Clean Air Act to benefit from California's leadership is not acceptable to Oregon. EPA 2016 midterm evaluation, which concluded that the standards were appropriate and achievable was informed by a robust process. Nothing has changed since then.

Oregon is counting on the most region standard. Oregon has an aggressive long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction rule, 75 percent below 1990 levels by 2015. Transportation is the single largest source of GHG emission, nearly 40 percent. To meet our climate goal, we need approximately 30 million reductions that are as a result of the low zero admission components of the California program through 2035. Oregon has a new

goal of registering 50,000 electric vehicles by 2020 and a recently adopted rebate program to support that goal.

So lowering the vehicle standards now will significantly wear down our efforts. Oregon is impacted by climate change, which is primarily caused by human activity. We have seen an increase in the number of intensity of forest fires. Last year, Oregon experienced 2,000 wild fires and 665,000 acres of forest and range land. It caused the state nearly half a billion dollars to suppress these fires. Smoke from these wild fairs has caused the Southern California community of Medford, that experienced 34 days of unhealthy or hazardous levels of air pollution this past year.

We have adopted state programs to lower carbon intensity of our transportation, fuels and to reduce vehicles and electricity, but we must continue to have the cleanest and most efficient passenger cars and trucks available in Oregon to avoid the worst affects of climate change.

We do not believe in the EPA's ill advised and wrought proposal that rolls back years of processes and takes away the state's rights. We need to protect California and Oregon. Thank you.

JERRY CLEMENS: I'm not familiar. I don't have

a clue what I'm doing. I'm just here anyway.

My name is Jerry Clemens. I'm from San Luis
Obispo, California. I happened to receive an e-mail
from the Consumer Union about this conference. God,
I've got to take this opportunity to speak. This is
really an important -- this is an important issue to me
and to a lot of people. Well, to the world as well.
This is an important issue.

Anyway, I just want to thank you for this opportunity to offer comment, and this testimony should be applied to the EPA, NHTSA area. I am here today to say I'd like to see the DOJ and EPA maintain or increase fuel efficiency in automobiles and other forms of transportation.

This allows me to have more disposable income.

When I have more disposable income, I can, you know,

keep local businesses in business, you know? We all

want to see businesses thrive.

Let's see. I'm here today to speak out in opposition of plans to reverse admission standards. I would like to see -- I guess I'm repeating myself.

I do a lot of travelling to doctors across

California. I do have a mild case of COPD, and I have
had a head injury. And so a lot of my specialists are
throughout the state.

The standards are lower, that would mean -- I take a lot of gas to, you know, to fuel the car, you know, because of all of this travelling, and if standards are lowered, more gas will be needed to put into my car, which has an impact on my standard of living.

I already have to choose sometimes between gas and paying for other essential items on a monthly basis.

I spend more in gas sometimes than I do on food. I won't go into that, but I'm just saying.

Any highway, right now I'm getting 28 miles per gallon in my car. At one time I used to get 40 in my old car. I loved getting 40 miles per gallon. Anyway, I had friends that wanted me to say that he has a Ford F-150 pickup. He's getting 20-some odd gallons right now. It's a newer Ford. He used to get more and what he needs it for is his work. Anyway, his point is that he would still be willing to pay more, you know, to have better quality vehicles, and anyway.

I'm just going to say this, most importantly, it's time we think about the effects our decisions have on the planet. I don't know if you happen to be a Christian. Moses tried to warn his tribes about what was happening, now they dismissed his warnings, just like I feel that the administration is dismissing the

warnings that our planet is killing us and our planet and people are in trouble, and the decisions you choose to make will and can negatively affect all of our families. Thank you.

MEREDITH HANKINS: Good morning. My name is Meredith Hankins, and I'm here today to testify against the proposed SAFE Rule, both as an asthmatic Los Angeles resident who suffered through the 87 straight days of ozone violations this summer, and as a legal scholar at the Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at UCLA School of Law.

That institute will be submitting more detailed written comments, but I am here today to emphasize a few key reasons why we believe the proposal is wrong, both as a matter of policy and as a matter of law.

I'll particularly be focusing on the proposal to revoke California's waiver and in particular the claim that California does not have compelling and extraordinary circumstances justifying its standards.

First, EPA has no legal basis under the Clean Air Act to invoke an existing waiver. The plain text of the waiver provision contains no criteria for invoking a waiver. Instead, it only gives EPA the authority to grant or deny a waiver of preemption once California has adopted new standards.

As detailed by NYU's policy of integrity, the clean air history likewise does not demonstrate any intent to authorize EPA to revoke a waiver once granted. Furthermore, if the EPA possessed authority to revoke a waiver previously granted, that would be limited to specific grounds to deny a waiver providing by the Texas Clean Air Act, none of which apply here.

California continues to have extremely compelling and extraordinary circumstances justifying the state's need for its own motor vehicle standards, both for criteria pollutants like NOx and greenhouse gases like CO2. The California Air Resources Board estimates that 12 million Californians currently live in areas that exceed National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and PM2.5, breathing in unhealthy air every day that worsens their risk for asthma attacks, reduces lung function, and increases the risk of cardiovascular disease.

California currently has the only two areas designated extreme nonattainment, the only two severe nonattainment areas, and four out of the five areas designated moderate nonattainment in the entire country for the eight hour ozone NAAQS. California's ozone nonattainment problems are only exacerbated by climate change, as scientists predict our climate will become

more and more conducive to ozone formation as more greenhouse gases are emitted into our atmosphere.

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Replacing fossil fuel vehicles spewing NOx and other smog precursors with zero emission vehicles is a crucial part of California's plan to meet the ozone standards in Los Angeles and here in the San Joaquin valley. But EPA is proposing to revoke California's waiver for the ZEV program. Revoking any part of the 2013 waiver will hamstring California's ability to regulate motor vehicle emissions, forcing those 12 million Californians to continue breathing unhealthy air for the foreseeable future. It's not just California. Revoking California's waiver likewise hobbles the nine other states that rely on the ZEV program in their own state implementation plans, which as EPA admits will force the agency to put out a call for revised plans since it's unclear how these states will come into attainment with the ozone NAAOS without the ZEV program.

As we will detail more fully in written comments, the Emmett Institute believes California continues to meet all statutory criteria necessary for the waiver received in 2013. Revoking any part of California's waiver is contrary to the law, and dangerous for the public health of all Californians. Thank you for your time.

MICHAEL MORRISON: Panel seven.

SEAN DONAHUE: Thank you. Good afternoon, I'm
Sean Donahue. I'm an attorney and I often represent
nonprofit organizations including the Environmental
Defense Fund and climate and clean air cases.

I'm speaking today as a parent and a member of the public. Despite years of continual progress and cutting pollution and improving fuel economy, despite engineers improving and making cars cheaper and cleaner to operate despite years of strong auto sales under tighter pollution standards and in the face of our gravest environmental threat.

The agency has proposed to flat line greenhouse gas and economy standards for six years. Nothing remotely like this is necessary. Instead, as the agency has found less than two years ago, maintaining or strengthening existing standards is feasible and affordable. To make matters worse, even as they shirk their duties, the agency's proposed block of California and other states from protecting their own people and fostering innovation in accordance with the historic function of the Clean Acts waiver provision.

The idea that flat lining and standards for six years represents the maximum feasible fuel economy is a statute is not credible. EPA has found and reaffirmed

greenhouse pollution endangers public health and welfare.

Under the Clean Air Act, EPA has a duty to control greenhouse gas pollution from new vehicles. EPA is flouting that duty here. Mocking the Supreme Court decision in Massachusetts versus EPA, the proposal deems billions of tons of additional greenhouse gas pollution minimal, fatalistic logic when accepted rules out virtually any greenhouse gas control.

This proposal does not fairly reflect the work of EPA's excellent technical staff. Indeed, the agency's own institutional capacity and technical expertise as a world leader on vehicle pollution control were frozen out of this process, leaving in their place politically driven pseudo analysis concocted to justify roll back.

This roll back has little to do with the facts but available technologies, lead time, costs, vehicle safety, or the like. Instead, it is part of a broader administration wide flake from science and reason, particularly with respect to climate change and fossil fuels.

Anyone who thinks climate change is real, that our path forward lies in respect with science and innovation should repudiate this retrograde proposal.

That includes auto companies, many of whom have stated their support for meaningful action on climate and do not want this roll back.

It's time for all of us to back words with actions and work together to stop this unwise, and harmful policy proposal the agency is withdrawing.

Thank you.

VANESSA WARHEIT: My name is Vanessa war high, I work for 350.org. I'm here speaking as a mother, a daughter, a lifelong resident of the great State of California. I'm here to tell you that these proposed roll backs to our fuel economy standards are an outrage and that more efficient vehicles make us safer.

For starters, simply reducing the way the vehicles reduces the carnage from auto accidents. That is an established fact. More efficient cars also make less air pollution. Almost 60,000 people die each year from vehicle pollution in the United States. Breathing in polluted air increases the dementia and mental illness and decreases intelligence. Air pollution affects the young and the elderly in particular, like my son and my mother the most.

Perhaps the most importantly, our current fuel economy standards make us safer by reducing global warming pollution, and I would like to point out that

the globe is warming. Climate change is happening here and now. It's not some far off theoretical idea that your PR folks can dismiss as somehow uncertain.

Just last week, the combined affects of Typhoon Magkhut in Asia and Hurricane Florence in the United States have cost over \$45 billion, displaced three and a half million people, and taken 145 lives and 40 people are still missing in the Philippines.

Scientists can now opine exactly how much climate change is super charging these storms.

Florence, for instance, dumped 50 percent more rain in parts of the North Carolina than it would have in an unchanged climate.

Personally, I know how scary climate disruption can be because last year my son was trapped by the Tubbs fire when staying with friends in Sonoma County. He made it home after a harrowing drive right through the fire. Even once he was home, the area in the Bay Area was so toxic I couldn't safely go outside for weeks. It got so wearing a face mask was normal. I'm sorry, but I don't want my son growing up in a world where that's normal.

This year, it happened all over again. His summer camp had to be evacuated because the fire came within five miles of his camp. Have you ever seen

91,000 acres on fire? Do you have any idea what that does to a 12-year-old boy?

I'm not a scientist, but I don't have to be to understand how tailpipe emissions translate into a hotter climate and how that translates into bigger and more intense wild fires and bigger and more intense forms. I know why those regulations are here, and I know that they are there to protect us, and I'm here today because I know that their claim that rolling back fuel efficiency standards makes us safer is a lie.

We don't need to roll back our standards, we need to make them even stronger. The rest of the world understands this. China, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, India, Israel, Taiwan, and the Netherlands have all passed laws in the past year banning the sale of gas burning cars entirely within the next 10 to 20 years. That is the kind of regulation modification these agencies should be implementing.

Do your job, protect our health and safety and strengthen our clean air regulations.

CATHERINE FOWLER: I am Catherine Flower. I came down from Madera today to attend this hearing. I first want to say, I would to look behind why this is even up there today. It's kind of an oxymoron calling it the safer affordable role, we know it's not. This

move was actually proposed by the automakers, in particular, Chrysler, and their CEO, Sergio Marchionne, along with the alliance for the automobile manufacturers.

In 2009, federal government actually authorized California to develop the most stringent emissions rule with the units and they allowed them to do it for a reason. Here, for instance, in the Central Valley, we live in an environment where we have mountains on both sides of us. We have mountains at the southern end of the valley, and we also have the air from the Bay Area, which comes in. It fills our valley, and so of course air is not a stagnant thing, it moves around.

One of the problems here in the Central Valley, and I'm going to address that point that you raised with Power One. I forget the female speaker, but you did say you had been in ag for some time. You were wondering about the ozone. One of the things with agriculture, of course, and with the cars, car emissions are one thing and agriculture is another thing.

None of these symptoms exist in a world by themselves. They all interact with each other. One of the problems is nitrous oxide emissions that come out of cars, ammonia from farms, these things are owed own precursors, along with heat and sun. This is what

causes our ozone.

Could you do me a favor and open those doors for a moment so everyone can look outside and show how wonderful the air quality is today in Central Valley? It makes me sad today when I look at the six o'clock news and ten o'clock news and I have to see the air quality reports. It's absolutely ridiculous, especially since 1974, the Clean Air Act, you know, was supposed to eliminate a lot of these problems.

We know transportation is the largest source of climate change, greenhouse gas, pollution of the United States. That's our United States energy emission and our EPA told us that. Now it seems like you are going against what you told us. We have some of the worst air quality in the United States. We also have two major highways that go through here.

We experience years of drought now. We have had incredible fires. This summer was the first time ever, I'm the kind of person that's outside all the time, but my goodness, I was in the house for eight weeks because the air quality was such that I couldn't even walk to the end of my driveway to pick up my newspaper without being exhausted. Even my dog knew better than to go outside.

That was sad, but you also have the drought,

because of the conditions, and also because, you know,

at night, in the Central Valley, all this air sinks to

the ground. You can see it. You guys can't see it. If

you look out on the horizon, you can see the air is

sitting low. The air you can see, that's smog.

At night, what happens is the air rises up; okay? Then what happens is that this area is going into the Sierra and it's now harming the trees. Those trees didn't only die of drought. Drought was the final thing that crippled them. They were being hurt by sulfur dioxide, coming out of auto emissions and hurt by nitrous oxide from oil emissions by carbon monoxide, dioxide, so on and so forth.

They were weakened, and then there was beetle invasion. And now we have drought, now we have dead trees. Now we have lost one of our major cleansing processes.

I'm out of time already? Dang. I wanted to say one more thing. Johnny Carson made a great joke.

I'll never forget him for the joke. Johnny Carson used to say to people, "If you want to tell there's an earthquake in LA, look for cracks in the sky." We don't need to go back to those days. If anything, we need stronger standards to move us into the future, so that we have a future.

MR. MORRISON: As panel seven leaves the stage, come forward.

ALI MIRZAKHALILI: Good afternoon. I'm Ali
Mirzakhalili. I'm testifying on behalf of National
Association of Clean Air Agency in my capacity as vice
president.

The National Nonpartisan Profit Association of Control agencies 41 states, including 116 local air agencies, the district of Columbia, and four territories. We will elaborate on this more fully in our written comments.

Today I would like to highlight two fundamental aspects of the proposal. First concern is the proposal on pollution, that the final GHG imminent standards are no longer proven and the proposal to weaken those well supported standards. The technology is needed to meet the admission standards are already available and cost effectively used, which include technology in conflict in 2012, by tremendous opportunities for the current rule and even posting of 2025.

Further, the leadership of domestic auto makers, there's every reason to believe even more technologies will be coming in the next few years. EPA roll back proposal is contrary to the well founded and technical evidence. It is contrary to the application

of the two agencies under the Clean Air Act and it ignores the logical development that has entered the market. This action would stifle innovation that would drive further improvement and would result in more air pollution.

The second major concern is the proposal to preempt California's authority under Section 209 and deprive other states under Section 177 of the Joint California Waiver of its greenhouse gas and standards.

This is the state rights issue. California has a longstanding authority under Section 209 to adopt its own more stringent clean car standard, subject by EPA waiver. EP's authority to deny a waiver of rights is narrowly constrained by the statute. This is not just between California and the EPA.

Twelve other states have exercised their

Section 177 authority that adopts California standards.

Nine others have adopted the ZEV provision.

California's program is vitally important to their

quality and health of the nation. States benefit from

the emission reductions that include when California and

Section 177 states.

The federal government makes a transportation sector off limits, reductions will have to come from other sectors. Like power plants and industry, but in

103 1 some areas, there simply are no more sources. EPA needs 2 to assert California's standards are preemptive and that 3 the waivers for those essential components of California's Vehicle Code program, such claims that 4 5 apart from half a century of EPA practice, more 6 principle. Even more to the point, the preemptions have 7 been flatly rejected. 8 PRAVEEN BUDDIGA: My name is Dr. Praveen 9 Buddiga, and I have been a resident of the Central 10 California Valley for almost 13 years now. I have 11 published a lot about air quality and the impact of air 12 pollution within the area of the Central Valley. 13 I'm in the role of being a doctor and there was an op ed 14 today in the Fresno Bee. 15 I wish you read it today, it was written by me, 16 as well as with the help, assistance of the American 17 Lung Association, which I partner with because I'm a 18 doctor for climate health. 19 I have written two other op eds on my own over 20 the years, and regarding the same thing about air 21 quality and the development of emissions, carbon 22 emissions. 23 So starting, again, I'm here today, I'm an 24 allergy asthma specialist. I take care of adults and

kids, and I am in partnership with American Lung

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1 Association Doctors for Climate Health who are doctors 2 throughout California who advocate for positive climate 3 help, and I really want to thank the US EPA, as well as 4 the National Health Transport and TSA for the opportunity to speak today.

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Starting off, initially, I'm a father, a resident of the Fresno, California. I know that climate change along with the increase of carbon pollution load is a public health threat, not only today, but it's a threat for in the future. It's a threat to our communities, and it is a threat to our health and future.

I was chair of the Air Quality Committee of the Fresno Madera Medical Society for 2011 to 2014, as well as the board of director of the Central California Asthma Collaborative from 2014 to the present, and we are a conglomeration of asthma coalition from Stanislaus County to Kern County, so the Central Valley.

In 2018, we had 29 continuous days of greater than 100 degree fahrenheit temperature days here in the Central Valley. In the United States, have experienced this year, the fourth highest average temperature for summer on record.

California as a state was inundated by wild fires, which are currently still going on and as a

doctor seeing patients on a daily basis with respiratory problems, I have seen a study increase with patients with respiratory disorders. I take care of children, also, and lungs that are developing and not discriminated when these high pollutions from high temperatures.

In adults, I see problems such as heart attacks, stroke, cancer, premature death, in addition to respiratory disease, and my objective stance is with the American Lung Association who opposes the proposed rule to roll back the existing emission standard and currently set to help reduce carbon emissions.

I have submitted Exhibit A and B as a written, and I play an active role and I appreciate that for my family and my friends and my patients and the community we live in.

ANDY WUNDER: Good afternoon, my name is Andy Wunder, Environmental Entrepreneurs. E2 is a national nonpartisan group of American business leaders and investors who advocate for smart policy that is good for the economy and good for the environment.

Our members of the foundation have funded more than 2500 companies, created more than 600,000 jobs and managed more than 100 billion venture and private equity capital. E2 opposes EPA's proposed rule of the gas

standard.

I'm here today to speak about the economic opportunity to maintain these current ambitious and standards. These standards when maintained provide the certainty for investment that drives innovation. The current greenhouse gas emission rules are compelling investment in transportation, including \$610 million in 2017 alone.

Strong long-term standards will ensure job and strengthen the manufacturing sector. There are 288,000 manufacturing and engineering workers, 1200 facilities building the technologies that make more fuel efficient. These jobs are across 48 states of America.

It is essential that our auto makers and supplier companies follow the regulatory regime that continues to encourage the innovation and allows us to compete internationally.

In fact, a roll back to the standards significantly hurts American competitiveness and it's projected in 2025, only one-third will be made in America. The consumer demands and the government's mandate and fuel efficient vehicles.

Clean cars ensure American cars compete in nations with far higher gas prices than the US. If we roll back on the standard, we concede market share to

national competitors. Put simply, there will not be a vehicle mark in the US if they are not in line with global demand.

I would like to highlight the value our current standards deliver to the American consumer. In addition to reducing pollution, our current greenhouse standards are saving consumers money and time. Fact, according to the EPA, American drivers have saved more than \$36 billion since 2012, to be more stringent. Consumers are posed to save one trillion dollars over the lives of vehicles under current standards that extend to 2025.

The proposed roll back of clean car standards will wipe these savings away. That's less money in American consumer pockets at a time when consumer spending remains our economy's biggest driver.

Because of the economic opportunity presented by our current standards, I urge on behalf of E2's 1,000 business members, business leaders, and investors that the EPA rescinds this economic irresponsible proposal. Weakening our current standards would be a bad deal for American jobs, American consumers, and American global competitors.

Thank you.

JANET DIETZKAMEI: Good afternoon. My name is

Janet Dietzkamei. I have asthma. I'll say it again. I

have asthma. We, who have asthma and respiratory diseases, do not want CAFE roll backs. We want our protections. We want our air to improve. We want to go outside and enjoy our gardens, go for a walk, go for a bike run, do anything outside of the house.

Currently, I spend the majority of the year inside of my house. I have cabin fever. That's ridiculous. We should be working on improving our air. We should be working on the fuel efficient vehicles. We should be working on the electric vehicles. We need to think about public health.

My guess is the Trump administration is thinking about money. Maybe the oil industry. Who knows? They are not thinking of public health. We are asking EPA to represent those of us who have asthma and respiratory diseases. We are asking that our waiver is not taken away from us and that we can pursue our goal of cleaning the air.

We want to be the number one state in the United States. That is supporting those of us who can't breathe. We are not to be able to go out without wearing a mask, which I do much of the time. When ozone goes up, I can't go out at all because I cannot breathe.

What can we do to protect our air and our people? Because every one of us who lived in this

valley is being affected by this air. What are we going to do? Certainly we can keep our waiver. Certainly we can manage to pursue our efforts in cleaning our air.

We have more and more people moving into the San Joaquin Valley because of the cost of housing here is cheaper. So we have more and more people we need to protect, but California wide and USA wide, we need to protect our people.

Thank you.

RAUL GARCIA: Good afternoon everyone, my name is Raul Garcia. I am a resident, a lifelong citizen and resident of California. I was born and raised here in the Central Valley, and I think more importantly I'm a community organizer back home in Tulare County where I meet with a lot of our community members and discuss many issues with them, valid ones, including which is the air.

My community is here today to speak out against the state Affordable Fuel Efficient Vehicles Rule, which the title is just that, a title. We are here because we know that these roll backs not only negatively impact the health of our communities and here in the valley, but they will negatively impact over 325 million Americans in the United States. This roll back is not just a step backwards. This roll back is an attack on

our communities, on our people, and an attack on our wallets, and more importantly, on our health.

This is -- this roll back will force us to not only pay more at the pump more often, but it will force us to breathe in this deadly air that we are forced to breathe in while trying to go on living our daily lives. I'm not just talking about the Central Valley. I'm talking about the United States as a whole.

The impacts will impact not only the billions of people in the United States, but overall the billions of people all over the world. Yes, the United States alone cannot stop climate change, but we can do our part, and it's a big part. We contaminate and pollute the air second or third most in the entire world, if not, the most. So this is something that affects billions of people every day and roll back don't just affect us here in the valley or the United States, but everyone across the world.

This issue is more than just us paying at the pump more often, which is the least of my concerns, but these issues affect our health, our quality of life, our livelihood. More importantly, our lives. It doesn't matter how rich or poor you are, everyone breathes air. We all breathe in the same area and air goes all around the world.

1 The air here eventually finds its way somewhere 2 else, and these people that other countries, they are 3 trying to do something about it, while we're holding 4 them back. We are just as responsible if not even more 5 responsible with all our technology and power in the 6 world to not only be players in this emerging industry, 7 but to become leaders because we're Americans and that's 8 what we do. We lead the world. We don't follow. 9 Thank you. 10 MR. MORRISON: Panel 9, come to the stage, 10 11 and 11. 12 HEATH CARNEY: My name is Heath Carney. 13 the principal for Sustainable Transportation Solutions, 14 and I've worked on the sales of vehicles for major auto 15 manufacturers for over 20 years. 16 I have read the plans to roll back CAFE and ZEV 17 standards. The reasoning is that they are too costly 18

standards. The reasoning is that they are too costly for both manufacturers and consumers since fuel efficiency features a cost about \$2,340 to conventional vehicles. This simplistic analysis needs to be placed into a broader context.

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Consumers do not simply want cheap cars. They do want reliable and affordable vehicles, which meet their needs. The acceleration of more expensive trucks and SUVs and the growing demand for fuel efficient

vehicles clearly demonstrate these priorities. You need to consider the totality of what the consumer wants and needs including faulty, reliability, and total cost of ownership.

I have been involved in two very significant historical examples of how California ZEV standards have clearly helped dealerships and manufacturers and consumers. About 20 years ago, I participated in market launch of the Toyota Prius in California. We heard all the concerns about expense. After a few years, sales soared, and the model became profitable. Then, Toyota became the sales leader in California and globally due to reputation for cutting edge, fuel efficient technology, reliable and affordable.

Then in 2010, I participated in the market launch of Chevrolet Volt Plug hybrid. This was the car that led consumer report ratings in customer satisfaction. This contributed to the recovery of Chevrolet, GM, with customers that otherwise consider only important brands.

I have owned a Chevrolet Volt for nearly eight years. My best vehicle by far is 100 percent reliable as my own vehicle. The Volt is still above EPA estimates, and I pay about \$12 a month for fuel. So I have already saved over \$8,000 in fuel cost alone. That

is my story and hundreds of thousands other plug-in vehicles with similar stories.

In summary, this broader context is needed for the best decision. Your environmental impact statement summarizes the forecast of electric vehicle sales will surpass conventional vehicles by 2038. Let's prepare for this opportunity with standards that have already helped the auto industry and consumers.

Thus, on behalf of fellow consumers and citizens, do not roll back these standards. Thank you very much, and do not reduce the ability of the State of California to serve its citizens.

JULIA FOOTE: Hi, my name is Julia Foote, and I'm coming here today from Berkeley. And I came with 10 other wonderful women from the Bay Area. I am a community organizer for the San Francisco Bay Chapter the of the Sierra Club and work on local issues related to transportation.

With every campaign I work on, we're looking forward to and exploring ways to reduce our carbon footprint linked to transit. When I say looking forward, I mean progressively pushing to imagine a transition system where the impact on the planet is significantly reduced by utilizing public transit, walking and biking, driving less, and using electric

vehicles when we do.

But now we are taught backwards. This work that demands we keep on improving, is threatened to be undermined by a roll back that pulls us back into a dirty past and toward a dirty future. We have taken so many strides forward to plan for a future with cleaner air, cleaner jobs through clean car standards. So why are we rolling back on progress? That seems to be a theme of the Trump administration.

It's clear who the beneficiaries of this roll back are, big oil, corporate pollutants. It's the majority who will be hurt. These are all reasons that I have already mentioned, but consumers will be affected by high fuel costs. This roll back is projected to cut jobs in the auto sector by 60,000 in 2030.

There are costs related to public health due to issues linked to air pollution and even greater costs associated with natural disaster and other negative externalities of climate change that this roll back will greatly contribute to. I can't help but stress how this roll back amongst many roll backs Trump is proposing is distracting from important environmental work that begs we forge ahead.

There's so much work to be done, and in the past couple of months, with continuous bad news of how

Trump wants -- what Trump wants to do for his corporate polluting friends and the failure of the Environmental Protection Agency to protect the environment, myself and many other organizers have had to stop in our tracks and put a hold on other environmental issues that really need our intention to address battles that we thought we had already won, and we did not think we would have to fight again in 2018. But here we are, confronting an administration that does not put people over profits.

This roll back is so transparent. It's an act of greed and the people and planet shouldn't have to pay the price.

MICHAEL DUARTE: Good afternoon. My name is

Michael Duarte. I'm the Central Valley advocacy manager

for the American Lung Association in California.

I live in Fresno and breathe the air in Fresno.

I have experienced elevated pollution levels because of the historic drought, year after year, of catastrophic wild fires and higher ozone pollution days that come with extreme heat here. We have serious air pollution challenges in the valley that are impacted by more extreme climate conditions.

It is unacceptable that the proposals would stall effect pollution standards and strip California's ability to enact more standards we need to protect our

citizens.

California, generally, and the valley, specifically, is home to some of the most extreme air pollution challenges in the United States, and their proposal to put more harmful pollution to our air will not improve our conditions. The American Lung Association found eight cities in California found more days with high ozone and our 2018 State of the Air Report with 2016 being the second warmest year on record.

Five of the eight valley communities saw higher levels of ozone pollution over a prior report, coinciding with record temperatures. That shows the increased heat and increases the nation's need for every tool to reduce climate change.

Our 2018 report also found that Fresno, Kern, and Tulare Counties experienced three months or more of unhealthy ozone per year. This causes premature deaths and puts our children and adults with asthma at risk of hospitalization and missed work and school. The American Lung Associates are opposed to the proposals to freeze emission standards and to revoke state authority to adequately protect the health of our citizens against harmful pollution.

This proposal will increase harmful pollutants,

threaten public health with more toxins. We propose the proposed rule for roll back, the existing emission standards that are set to help reduce carbon pollution from cars and personal trucks. Existing standards reflect an urgent action needed to protect public health against climate change and health impacts.

Here in my home and across the country,
millions of Americans face greater risks from this.

Children, older adults, people with chronic lung
diseases and healthy adults that work and exercise
outdoors. These extreme heat and wild fire events
increasingly affect everything we do in the valley, from
going to a job, to letting our children play outside.

This proposal would threaten our communities with harmful and toxic pollution, degrade our health, and put our healthy future in doubt. By contrast, not only with the proposal standards and weaken the protection against climate change, it would require the nation to consume half a billion barrels of oil a day. This is bad for communities, not only in the San Joaquin Valley, that were impacted by the extraction and refining of petroleum products.

The American Lung Association works along with California and other states, to protect our citizens' heath. The American Lung Association urges EPA to

withdraw the proposed rules and instead work in cooperation with California to implement the existing state and federal rules and support our health.

MR. MORRISON: Panel 10, if you can make your way to the stage. We'll have Panels 11 and 12 work their way up.

VICTOR SINOW: Thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Victor Sinow. I'm here today as a concerned private citizen. I'm not professionally involved in the auto industry. I have a master's degree in electrical engineering from IT and working with power and electronic industries for the past ten years.

Each and every day, I focus on designing power conversion systems that are more efficient than yesterday. Why? Because my industry recognizes the absolute necessity of saving as much energy as possible. Through this guiding principle, we have created technology that most people and societies take for granted. Laptop chargers, solar cell inverters, thumb-sized cell phone chargers, flat panel TV conversion systems. We are the unsung heros of today's technological advances.

These innovations, without which the laptops in this room would run out of battery power in 20 minutes and burn you to the touch, came about through massive

investment in fundamental, technological innovation and spurred by government mandated efficiency standards.

For reference, the current standards are the Department of Energy Level 6. These regulations have accelerated the creation and adoption of technology at an amazing pace. Not ten years ago, silicone dominated the power electronic space and the only material to construct power converters, much like the current iteration of computation system dominates the global auto industry today.

Now, thanks to developments spurred by the necessity of meeting new efficiency standards, these new materials require new factories in which to produce them and new workers to populate the new factories and new engineers to design new systems using the outputs of the new factories and new sales people to market these exciting new products. The list goes on.

The Department of Energy Level 6 efficiency standards can be tied to an amazing explosion of productivity in the power conversion world. The idea that imposing emission standards on the auto industry will have anything but a positive outcome for the industry, state of technological development, and society at large is egregiously flawed.

The power and electronic industry has shown

these standards will force us to strive to solve difficult problems, and in so doing create technology we cannot anticipate and employ people in jobs that do not currently exist.

In an era where government funding of basic science is all but gone, standards like these are the only means by which we can encourage positive change in our economy and ability to compete with the rest of the world. I support maintaining strong standards for our cars and light duty trucks through 2025 and oppose freezing standards at the 2020 level.

Additionally, I strongly oppose taking away
California and other states' authority to set stronger
standards to address vehicle pollution. I urge you to
keep these standards as they were originally designed.

WILLIAM GEISSERT: I'm Bill Geissert. I'm a physician and medical director of the Holy Cross Clinic, free clinic for uninsured patients in Fresno, California.

I'm grateful for the opportunity to explain my reasons for supporting the currently mandated tightening of CAFE standards through 2025 and to support the right of states formulating standards in addition to the federal standards that suits their unique issues.

According to the American Lung Association,

seven of the ten US cities with the worst air pollution are in California, with Fresno being the worst. This takes a toll on the health of our citizens. Some Central Valley counties, one in four children are affected by asthma. Adults are also affected by poor air quality.

The cost of basic asthma medications for an uninsured patient can be prohibitive. A rescue inhaler can cost in the vicinity of \$4,000 per year, leaving many patients to forego treatment. Add in the cost of loss at school, work, and chronic affects of untreated respiratory illness leading to premature disability and death, it is clear that the cause of air pollution are devastating to our state.

Prior to attending medical school, I worked as a floor hand on an oil rig in Los Angeles. The large part of my job at that time was pulling the capping wells that are no longer productive. In consequence, I know in my bones that every oil field is finite and exhaustible. As easily accessible petroleum deposits are depleted, exploration and production become more costly and more dangerous. Witness the Deep Water Horizon Disaster.

Future generations will undoubtedly have need for petroleum. We owe it to them to be responsible

stewards of a limited resource. Regulatory action can contribute to technological innovation and economics of sale which reduce the fuel consumption of our fleet of vehicles.

Due to population density and geography, the air quality challenges of California are unique. One size fits all CAFE standard will not meet our needs. If the states are the laboratories of democracy, the states must continue to be free to fashion fuel consumption standards that suit their specific environmental and economic conditions.

Thank you.

MAUREEN GRABOWSKI: Thank you for this opportunity and for your open ears and hearts. My name is Maureen Grabowski. I'm recently retired after working 31 years as a licensed clinical psychologist. The bus I came on from Oakland, California, also brought 10 others from the Bay Area, people interested in the future of our plan.

I have no children. My heartfelt connections to younger people are many. My hope for future generations motivates my presence today. Speaking as a psychologist, I have left the technical details to others. You have before you many facts and reasons for keeping the 2012 clean car standards in place.

My focus is on how we can make our best efforts. We can promote health institutes and vigorous creativity now and into the future. It's very clear that our institutions and regulations can promote health developments. The 2012 plain car standards is an example. It supports engineers, factories and inventors and their continued path towards sustainable energy.

The capacity to plan ahead is basic to human kind. We can and must adjust our behaviors when new facts and information make themselves known. Our most profound values relate to reserving natural resources, clear air, clean water, climate stability. We may have been able to believe these basic resources were everlasting in the past, not today.

The 2012 clean car standards recognizes the need for change. We know our basic life giving resources are incomparable value. Continuing to move forward with these plans, we show compassion for future generations, as well as good stewardship of the earth. We are beings that can direct and organize ourselves in such a way as to begin to turn harm around. We can use our capacities to benefit our health for future generations.

We are responsible now in many ways for the world that our future generations experienced in 2018

and beyond. We know what ruin can lie ahead. We are able to pay attention now. There is so much we didn't know about increasing population density and unintended consequences of Henry Ford's innovation in the early 1900s. Now that we know, we have a moral and ethical obligation to do our best to improve on our situation.

When governing bodies make the effort to collaborate with those responsible, the whole nation is lifted from hopelessness. The 2012 standards, it's one major piece of evidence. While these standards are not just for ourselves and our own children, it is still the case that these standards are especially for ourselves and our own offspring. Many generations into the future.

It is good for all of us in this country to experience the pride related to defining a problem and addressing it head on. Why not do what is best for the health of our species and good stewards on this planet? Let's turn it around as best we can. Let's take pride in being human beings guided by our higher values.

We may fail our future by trying, but not to try is certain failure in the face of global warming; therefore, I urge you to continue to implement the current 2012 vehicle emission standards. When you do so, we can hold our heads up proudly as innovative and

productive Americans now and into the future.

Thank you.

ANNA BROOKS: Good afternoon, my name is Anna Brooks. I represent Pacific Gas and Electric company.

I happen to be a Fresno County resident, and I was born and raised in the San Joaquin Valley.

PG&E, for those of you who don't know, is
California's largest electric and national gas energy
provider, serving nearly 16 million people in Northern
and Central California. The energy we deliver is among
the cleanest in the nation. Last year, nearly 80
percent of our electricity was delivered GHG free and 33
percent came from eligible renewable sources.

As a company, we operate one of the nation's largest fleets of clean air vehicles, and one out of five is operated in the United States resides in our service territory. Working with communities and adopting EUVs and building a new grid has created significant construction benefits and significant cost saving.

Transportation electrification is a key element of our business strategy and provides an economic benefit. We are a member of the National Coalition for Advance Transportation, which is a coalition of leading companies, including clean vehicle manufacturers,

charging equipment suppliers, and electric utilities that support policies to promote vehicle technology and related infrastructure.

Through that, we have been actively engaged in the policy process with regard to light duty vehicle fuel economy and greenhouse gas standards. We support the EPA's existing greenhouse gas emission standards and existing CAFE standards for model years 2021 to 2025. These standards are a key driver of transportation and provide multiple benefits to our customers and the State of California, including the following. One, air quality and climate change.

So eight out of the ten US cities with the worst air quality and five of which are in the service territory, including Fresno. Transportation is a significant contributor to air quality, and now the sector that contributes the largest share of California's GHG emissions. Fuel economy and greenhouse gas emissions have a proven track record of reducing pollution from transportation.

Two, economic growth and competitiveness. The existing standards have spurred innovation in the automotive industry with great advance. We adopt will innovation in solar and wind development as we continue to add clean energy to its grid to meet the needing

1 Additionally, transportation can help support demand. 2 infrastructure and regulatory environment for 3 investment. 4 My time is running short. I won't elaborate 5 other than to say we plan to spend \$360 million over the 6 next three years to support vehicle charging, and we 7 will make it a stable investment for our customers. 8 Number four, affordability. Gas prices are getting consistently higher in the United States. 9 10 costs, the average gasoline price is over \$3 a gallon in 11 California, and to charge a vehicle with electricity, 12 it's about 13 ¢ per kilowatt or 1.20 for a gallon. 13 MR. MORRISON: We will be receiving written 14 comments? 15 LUNITA GONZALEZ: I'm Lunita Gonzales. 16 Lindsay resident, and I am also a member of the 17 Coalition Advocating for Pesticide Safety, and I am here 18 today strongly opposed to this proposition. 19 What's the price? How much more do the people 20 of the valley have to battle with? Whether we accept 21 them or change or not, there is a positive affect. 22 We -- it's our health. It's our environment. 23 We're just here temporarily. Humans are only here for 24 the limited time, but the rest, everything that's around

They think we should stop

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us is also being harmed.

128 1 being selfish and just thinking about the millions -- a 2 lot of people -- mostly, the low income. 3 We can't afford Tesla cars or anything like 4 that, but, I mean, the prices are going up, and it's 5 going to be more difficult for us to pretty much live 6 with. 7 Thank you. 8 MR. MORRISON: Please drop off your written 9 comments at the table. 10 Panel 11. 11 Thank you for the opportunity to JANELLE LEE: 12 speak today. I'm an emergency medicine resident 13 physician over at UCSF Fresno here in the Central 14 Valley. 15 So as an emergency medicine resident physician 16 here in the Central Valley, I've taken time out from my 17 shift today to step away from patient care to voice my 18 concerns regarding the EPA and NHTSA's intent to back 19 the cleaner car standards. 20 I'm really concerned about the disregard of our 21 air quality and health with these intended roll backs. 22 Every day, I see patients suffer from the effects of air 23 pollution in the emergency room. Respiratory 24 emergencies, to heart attacks, to strokes.

pollution has detrimental impacts on everybody's health.

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Patients tell me routinely they are unable to go outside, or yet another, quote, "Bad air quality day." How many more bad air quality days do we need to suffer? How many sick days, hospital admissions, premature deaths? Being at the front lines, I have seen and experienced the suffering firsthand. I can only patch them up the best that I can. I can stabilize them, and then send them back into the terrible stagnant air and await their next ER visit, hoping I can once again save them.

Air pollution does not discriminate by race, age, religion, gender. We are all affected. Bad air quality triggers a cascade of inflammatory responses in our bodies, and we are still learning more each day, on serious long-term affects that air pollution has on our health.

Fighting the battle with bad air quality as a healthcare provider can feel pretty helpless and impossible without the help of stronger air quality with regulations and the help of the EPA. This is why I need to be here. We're so busy taking care of people inside the hospital, but there is still so much we need to do outside of the walls of the hospital. We need to speak up for those who are too sick to speak. We need to improve our air quality to improve and save lives.

We are facing significant challenges in the Central Valley fighting for cleaner air, through wild fires, agricultural emissions, car emissions, drought, the problems keep growing, and we need real solutions. Instead of providing solutions, I'm afraid Washington has crumbled under the pressure to please the auto industry.

We need stronger policies to protect our air quality and reduce the air pollution. We cannot allow Washington to restrict California's right to regulate emissions and derail our progress in air quality. The Clean Air Act has secured California's ability to help make these necessary steps into a cleaner and better future. We rely on these sensible and sound policies to decrease greenhouse gasses and car emissions and threats to public health.

I plead today that the EPA listens to our concerns and to do the right thing. Improving the air quality will save lives and should be at the forefront of our policy making. We do not have time to go backwards. Instead of asking to lower our standards, we should be asking to how aggressively cut more emissions because lives are at stake and people are dying.

So I'm going to go back to the ER today and continue fighting my fight with my patients, but I also

1 need the EPA to fight for me and my patients, and we 2 cannot do this alone. 3 Thank you very much. 4 FEDILIA MORALES: I'm going to make my comment 5 in Spanish. 6 MR. MORRISON: If you can provide written 7 comments on the table. 8 Panel 12. 9 DANIEL JACOBSON: Thank you very much. 10 Daniel Jacobson, director of Environment California. 11 I want to thank you all being here today. 12 was two weeks ago that Governor Brown signed critical 13 legislation SB100 that sets California on a path to 14 getting 100 percent of its electricity from clean energy 15 sources, like wind and solar. 16 Having worked on that, it was critically 17 important while we're here to oppose any attempt by the 18 Trump administration to weaken the clean car standards. 19 It's important to recognize all of the work that 20 California is doing already to help set the state on a 21 path to helping to reduce some of the pollution that is 22 Limiting global warming pollution through 23 transportation, the single largest source of such 24 pollution in the United States, is a critical step 25

forward to protect our children from the worsening

affects of climate change.

Clean car standards is the single greatest action the US has taken to date to address global warning. The Trump administration is rolling back one of the most effective programs in fighting climate change and would make the roads less safe but these claims aren't true.

First, administration argues that fuel efficient vehicles will lower the cost of driving so owners drive more. As the argument goes, more miles driven equals more crashes, and injuries and fatalities, but the Trump administration has ignored the recent studies suggesting the number of fatalities would be by rolling back programs is inflated.

Notably, the administration fails to take into account any pollution or climate related deaths we heard so much about today. Air pollution through transportation is responsible for a staggering 30,000 premature deaths each year and changing climates and endangering communities across the country from extreme wild fires to more extensive storms and droughts here in California and the billions of dollars we will have to pay in California and across the country to help to mitigate some of the effects that we're seeing.

Second, the administration argues the clean car

standards would make new cars cost \$2,340 more that would keep people from buying cars with advanced safety features, instead sticking with older and less safe cars, while the administration fails to mention that drivers of new vehicles introduced in 2018 will save \$2,605 in fuel costs, even if the administration is right about the increase and the sales will more than make up for it.

Finally, the administration argues that strict fuel efficiency standards require auto makers to provide lighter vehicles less able to withstand crashes while auto makers are reducing the weight of the vehicles to improve fuel efficiency, they have been doing so with the heaviest vehicles, contrary to the administration's claim, this would improve safety because they have a smaller disparity in the weight between the heaviest and the lightest vehicles.

In short, I think it's important just to understand that we need to take all of the actions that we can to address the worst impacts of climate change.

GRAHAM NOYES: Thank you. My name is Graham Noyes. I'm an attorney based in Sacramento with a practice on fuel and carbon law, and executive director of low carbon and fuels. I'm on behalf of Pearson Fuels. That's the largest supplier in the State of

California, has a network of about 150 stations, and we have seen a dramatic increase in the use of the 85 in California with the volumes tripling over the last five years here.

The focus of my comments today are on compliance flexibles. I join many of the other speakers in being supportive of one national standard and encouraging the agencies to work with the resources board to find common ground to establish and maintain the national standard.

In terms of the specific compliance, flexibilities, of course, I'm focused here on bio fuels and the benefits that bio fuels can bring to the picture, in terms of achieving the core goals of the program here.

One thing has been talked about a lot is petroleum imports. We still have a tremendous volume of dollars flowing out of the country on an annual basis. We are effectively controlling crude oil pricing on a global basis through a substantial degree, and the US is still -- has a heavy dependence on foreign oil.

Greenhouse gas reduction would suggest this should be looked at on a life cycle basis, not a tail pipe emission basis since what really matters about CO2 is not what comes out of the tail pipe, but what is

happening on a life cycle basis. I would bring attention to the knowledge as a very low cost source of octane, and also that octane is a fuel property that enables next generation technologies, in terms of downsizing engines and high compression engines.

Flex fuel vehicle has been in the past a significant component of the CAFE and greenhouse gas programs. It has been significantly declined in recent years, in the years 2012 through 2014, we see some EPA manufacturers report that the big three were getting on the realm of 14 to 17 grams per mile worth of crediting out of FFDs and running about a seven to ten gram a mile surplus at the end of model year 2016. We saw that drop off, and the autos that year swung overall to a negative nine grams per mile deficit in terms of the program.

So FFD crediting can have a positive impact.

Our specific requests are for EPA to initiate an F
factor analysis again. We're in model year 2018. So
we're coming to the end of the existing F factor. Look
at carbon related exhaust ignitions on a carbon basis
given the life cycle prospective and also that's
consistent with trade policies, UCFDs presenting a
bridge to the future in terms of the high octane, of the
fuel vehicles, and 85 stations allowing pumps, and we
encourage the agencies to work closely to build in this

and flexible solutions.

MR. MORRISON: Thank you.

CARRIE CONOVER: Good afternoon. I'm Carrie Conover, an educator from San Francisco and a doctoral candidate in education.

I would like to thank the EPA and DOT for the opportunity to testify as a climate reality leader.

Choose wisely. I strongly oppose revising vehicle efficiency and clean car standards as proposed by the EPA and the DOT. I request the EPA and DOT choose wisely by not rolling back fuel efficiency standards.

We cannot deny climate change. The EPA and DOT must be accountable by supporting policies that maintained and an improved existing standards that are science based with experts involved and policy and decision-making.

Future, we must continue with renewable energy sources that are modern, competitive, and environmentally friendly. Reducing standards will affect 1200 factories and 48 states that employ 288,000 American workers that are creating new technologies that build a healthier future for all Americans.

Obligation, EPA and DOT have an obligation to Americans to keep the air quality safe for all. If you are unable to keep your commitments, do the right thing

1 and seek help, contact national business categories. 2 But don't give up the fight, and don't give up on us. 3 Future, this is a time we must all protect the future generations by setting higher standards, not 4 5 Why are we going back when we can move forward? 6 I want to thank you for your time, and I 7 encourage the EPA and DOT to not roll back fuel 8 efficiency standards and to fight for the future before 9 it's too late. Please keep current standards in place, 10 and give us better standards for us all. We're counting 11 on you. 12 MR. STOKER: Thank you. Anybody else here for 13 Panel 13? 14 CONSTANCE RAEGAN: Hi, I'm Constance Reagan. Ι 15 don't represent any organization, but I probably 16 represent the general public. 17 We weren't notified of this hearing because it 18 was set in the back of the Fresno Bee. It was a 19 last-minute thing. To start, I want to quote, loosely 20 quote, Ginsberg that says, "Any change that is worth 21 while, takes time." Thank goodness for that because 22 back in 1975, when they invented the catalytic 23 converter, it didn't help the environment. 24 Something like this, you know, this is a very 25 important component of keeping our environment safe and

healthy. It's -- I am a Republican, but frankly, I do feel that this is a political tactic to undermine anything that the previous administration did, without any thought to the long-term consequences of what it does to the community and the environment.

We need to take a long-term look at what we're doing, not just immediate satisfaction to satisfy the small constituency when 70 percent of the country is not in agreement of what's going on with this administration.

I feel also, too, that I'm in the health insurance industry. If you're talking economics, look at what it is costing people to pay for what happens to them and the health industry. It's not just about giving people jobs for the economy. It's keeping them healthy so that they don't have to go to the doctor. They don't have to pay for these high prices of healthcare.

When you look at the environment, it affects everything, it affects the economy, the environment, it affects our family life, it affects everything. You can't just look at one small foot. You have to look at the big picture, what's important for the country.

So in closing, I just want to say if you want to keep America stronger, keep us healthy, and please do

the right thing.

PAULA RAINEY: Me name is Paula Rainey. I live in Alameda, California, and today I traveled with 10 others from the East Bay.

I was born and raised in this great Central

Valley. I love it. I worked here for a time, but then

I moved in large part due to health issues that stem

from poor air quality.

I appreciate the opportunity to share my grave concerns regarding the proposed roll back of California's clean air standards. That's not my EPA that abruptly changed course and speaks now about the benefits of reliance on big oil. Any roll back will have long-term negative consequences with the climate and the planet, our home.

The clean air standards proposed for roll back are the US's largest ever effort to reduce climate pollution. Any roll back will have short and long term negative health consequences. There is a direct connection between pollution and asthma weakening the standards to cut tail pipe carbon pollution will worsen as the symptoms for the 24 million Americans, including six plus million children that suffer from asthma.

For your information, I have worked with many of these children suffering from asthma. I worked for

1 30 years, at least, with medically fragile children, in 2 a long career as a pediatric occupational therapist. 3 You may or may not be aware, but a child's developmental 4 progress and outcome is often jeopardized by health 5 status, including an asthma diagnoses. It's a verv 6 serious, serious situation. 7 So results of attacking the California zero 8 emissions vehicle program will be an attack not just on 9 Californian's ability to regulate greenhouse gases, but 10 also conventional air pollution. 11 We all share the air, and all communities 12 deserve to have California's clean car standards be 13 maintained. Why has the EPA ignored their career 14 experts and the scientists? I urge you to reject this 15 proposal. Thank you. 16 MR. STOKER: Ms. Schloesser. 17 JULIA SCHLOESSER: You ready? 18 MR. STOKER: We're ready. 19 JULIA SCHLOESSER: Great. 20 My name is Julia Schloesser. 21 Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. 22 I'm a private citizen here with a few common 23 sense objections in opposition to any reduction of auto 24 emissions and fuel efficiency standards. 25 especially opposed to the rolling back of California's

waiver on setting emission standards for the state.

With eight out of the top ten polluted cities in the U.S. being here in California, and Fresno is Number 1 on that list, California needs to take serious action on reversing our serious problem. It would be unconscionable to not do everything we can to protect the health of our citizens. It would be unconscionable to not do our part to reduce greenhouse gases that impact the entire planet. We cannot be held back by these proposed changes.

I am puzzled that the Department of
Transportation and the EPA argue in this proposal that
the decreased standards in emissions would improve
public health and safety. We all know that clean air is
vital to public health. This is common sense. Even the
EPA website states, and I quote, "Scientific studies
show air pollution harms people's health and the
environment," end quote.

When I'm in polluted air, my eyes water, my throat gets sore and it stresses me to think about the negative impact it has on my health. It makes zero sense to decrease regulations for such a major source of air pollution and greenhouse gases for any reason.

To your point about older cars being less safe, well, I'm confident that if we come together, put our

minds together, we can come up with less invasive and more innovative solutions than what you propose to getting people out of their old jalopies and into safer, newer cars. What is most shocking about this proposal is that it doesn't take an expert to see that it lacks sound research, reasoning and credibility.

Is it true that EPA career experts were ignored? Why? The EPA website states that it has -- quote, it has learned from experience that working closely with stakeholders and government partners can lead to better programs that are more effective and efficient and win buyer support, end quote.

I want to know which stakeholders and government partners you worked with to write this proposal, and I want to know what all of their interests were. I noticed you estimated that there would be a half-million barrel increase in fuel consumption per day with this proposal. We need solutions that decrease fuel consumption, not increase it.

I also noticed that 18 agencies, many of which are acting on behalf of the health of the public, in the plan requested a 120-day extension for commenting for this proposal. I am appalled that you denied their request for the reason of providing maximum lead time for automakers to meet their need required.

143 1 To be blunt, this proposal is smack (sic) with 2 corrupt intent of your public agencies funded by our tax 3 dollars. 4 I implore you to take action for the greater 5 good of our public and our planet, rather than the 6 greedy interests of the few. ALEX SHERIFFS: 7 While she's getting the time 8 ready, I just want to observe, last time I was in this 9 room, it was a flamenco concert and performance, and the 10 people on the stage and in the audience looked like they 11 were having a lot more fun. 12 So this is really important, but they were 13 having a lot more fun. 14 My name is Alex Sheriffs. I'm here speaking 15 from myself from the perspective of a practicing 16 physician in the central valley. Thank you all for 17 coming to Fresno for this hearing.

Fresno, as has been mentioned, is the heart of this air basin which you know year after year has the worst or among the worst air pollution in the nation.

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What EPA does has been so important in the past progress, and it's going to be critical for our future progress.

My wife and I practice the breadth of family medicine in Fowler, an agricultural town of 2600.

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1982, we immediately saw very high rates of asthma in children and an increasing number of older individuals developing lung disease with no prior history of smoking. An increasing body of science links those observations to the major air pollution challenges we still face in the San Joaquin Valley.

Our air is much cleaner today. A shorter life span by an estimated two years was part of the cost of the pollution of breathing air in the 1970s for a Our air is cleaner because of technology lifetime. advances, investments by businesses and agriculture, regulations and incentive money from public agencies. All of this driven by the Clean Air Act, which established the framework to bring these elements together through scientifically validated, health driven These goals have always been ambitious, goals. seemingly unreachable when proposed, but again and again achieved, to the benefit of our valley's health, growing population and economy. Despite all the work of local businesses and agencies, those health protective standards would not have been achieved without the waiver which has allowed California to collaborate with the auto industry in setting ambitious mileage and emission standards needed to meet our state's particular Multiple states have recognized the health threats.

benefits of these standards for their citizens and joined in adopting California's standards.

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And now, with increasing urgency, we must add our collective efforts to eliminate man-made sources of greenhouse gases. The local effects of climate change become more obvious by the month. 2018 has set records for wildfires in California, leading to days of the worst particulate pollution in decades in this valley. CAL FIRE tells us the hand of climate disruption is clearly in our lengthening fire season and in current wildfire behavior. The Number 1 cause of death, remember, from natural disasters is not from floods or fire or hurricanes or earthquakes; it's actually heat. In our record of -- a record-smashing 25 consecutive days over 100 this summer reminds us the direction climate disruption promises for this valley. steps do matter.

The 2021-2026 CAFE standards were developed over many years and are clearly technically and economically feasible. A Cal State Fullerton study estimated our annual excess health costs from criteria pollutants in the range of not millions, but \$2 billion annually. This valley annual premature mortality, deaths from air pollution, are still measured in the hundreds. We cannot afford to move backwards, away from

- achievable goals, nor should we be abandoning the tools
 that have done so much for our health over recent
 decades.

 Please do not backslide on the CAFE standards.
 - Do not reverse California's waiver under the Clean Air Act.
- 7 Thank you.

- CAROL JEAN PATTERSON: I appreciate this opportunity to speak.
 - I'm Carol Jean Patterson, a retired social worker from Oakland. I live near a number of heavily traveled freeways with the result that there is black soot on the outside of my home, as well as inside any open windows. This is from car emissions. The 2012 standards would eliminate 6 billion metric tons of that stuff.
 - For over 30 years, I have suffered from asthma. In the past year, I've noticed an increase in the severity of the Save-the-Air days, including days when the air quality index was above the hazardous range. On the moderate to unhealthy days, I can't walk any distance outside.
 - I felt bad, because I used to drive an older car, because of the emissions, and that I was adding to the air quality problem. But on really bad days, I

1 couldn't help it. I had to drive. I couldn't walk to
2 the bus stop or the train.

Recently, I was able to buy a used electric vehicle, which I charge at home with an energy mix that includes solar energy. I'm really enjoying driving without adding to air pollution. Driving electric does save me money because electricity is cheaper. My monthly car energy bill is approximately 50 percent less than when I drove an internal combustion engine car. As gas prices rise I expect that the savings will be even greater. I also save money, because I don't need oil changes or to buy antifreeze. I think everyone should have the opportunity to drive cars that have fewer or no emissions.

The 2012 clean car standards are an important step, but a first step, and should not be rolled back.

Thank you.

JANELLE LONDON: Hi. Thank you for having us today.

I'm Janelle London. I'm from Menlo Park, and I'm with the non-profit Fueltura (phonetic) which is dedicated to accelerating the transition to clean cars. And our organization is part of a larger one called Yes Clean Cars that has the same goal.

I'm here today to say that rolling back the

- 148 1 clean car standards is a step in the wrong direction. 2 Instead, we should be pushing for even cleaner 3 standards, ones that move us closer to electric 4 vehicles, or E-vehicles. The global trend is away from 5 gas cars and towards EVs. Twelve countries have announced plans to phase out gas cars. China is 6 7 dominating the EV industry already. The CEO of Shell 8 Oil called for Great Britain to move its gas car 9 phase-out date from 2040 to earlier, to 2035. 10 Petroleum and Shell are buying EV charging networks. 11 The end of the gasoline era is coming, so we better move 12 to cleaner and not dirtier cars or we're gonna get left 13 behind. 14 Who of you has ever driven an electric vehicle? 15 So two out of three, it looks like. All three. 16 So you guys know EVs are safer. The batteries Okav. 17
 - line the bottom of the car for stability. EVs do not Switching to EVs is one of the most effective ways to decrease the risks of dangerous natural These are safer cars. EVs are also cheaper disasters. to fuel; \$1.20 per gallon, says the Department of And with PG&E electric rates, we are paying 4 cents a mile. Our old gasoline cars were costing us 10 to 20 cents a mile.

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My family's EVs are fabulous. We have a Chevy

1 Volt and a Kia Soul EV. (Unintelligible) EVs are 2 forecasted to become cheaper than their equivalent gas 3 cars by 2025. With the average car price today of \$36,000, our Chevy Volt cost us \$37,500 before any kind 4 5 of rebate, and we're leasing our Kia Soul EV for \$139 a 6 That's less than \$5 a day. So talk about month. 7 affordable EVs. EVs also decrease the \$24 billion a 8 year in health costs that we're getting, thanks to 9 gasoline cars. 10 So I'm not just an advocate, but I'm also a 11 And we moms, we really -- we want clean air and a 12 healthy planet for our kids, and we want to spend less 13 on our cars and our family's health bills. And we're 14 not gonna put up with any proposal that gives us the

Thank you.

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opposite.

So good afternoon, and thanks for JOHN SHEARS: the opportunity, for allowing us all to testify this afternoon.

My name's John Shears, and I represent the Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technologies, which is a coalition of Clean Tech Environmental and Public Health -- Clean Tech Companies Public Health and Environmental Organizations.

So I'm here to testify on behalf of CEERT in

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opposition to the proposals in the August 24th notice of proposed rule making to, one, roll back the fleet-wide average pollution emission standards from the previously agreed 2025 targets, and, two, to oppose any attempts to revoke or remove California's half-century waiver authority, which was originally established in the Clean Air 67 (sic), that allows the state to establish its own demonstratively successful air pollution standards, the same standards that led to the development of the program that served as the template for the historic National Clean Cars Program that's now the subject of discussions.

So paradoxically, as the joint August 24th proposal is implemented, it risks making it impossible for California to meet its 2025 and 2038 goals for achieving the national ambient air quality standards, thereby putting the State in violation of the Federal Clean Air Act with all the consequence that that entails. Moreover, these actions remove an essential tool from the limited tool kit that would otherwise be available to the many other states. And the current count EPA -- current EPA count is 22, not just the 16 aligned (Unintelligible) other states and others in Colorado. So we remove the tool that would otherwise be available to them, as well as the District of Columbia,

in their efforts to clean up their own regions with poor, if not dangerous, air quality.

This will come at considerable costs of increased morbidity, mortality and increased medical costs and productivity (sic) in the affected populations. And then there are the costs that come from the ever-strengthening and worsening positive feedback loop (sic) that this pollution is causing with our wildfire season and all that that entails. And as we've seen, it's not just California. It's the (Unintelligible) the whole west (Unintelligible) and Alberta.

In contrast, robust (Unintelligible) conducted by International Council on Clean Transportation, California air resources Board, together with the EPA and NHTSA granted, under the previous administration and after receiving 100- or 200,000 submissions, and by the -- for the environmental defense, all indicate the auto manufacturers to meet the Model Year 2025 national clean car standards cost effectively, predominantly with effective gas engines and transmissions, while producing safe cars and with a minimal reliance on zero-emission vehicles.

Auto manufacturers have been managing (sic)
more fuel-efficient vehicles more rapidly than predicted

1 under the 2012 technical assessment, all while seeing 2 sales and profits grow by roughly five percent per year 3 since 2012, according to an August 2018 Wall Street Indeed, some of the vehicles 4 Journal article. 5 (Unintelligible) already meet the 2025 standards. 6 We urge the U.S. EPA and NHTSA to abandon the 7 proposals in the August 24th NPRM and to allow the 8 notification (sic) of the 2025 standards to proceed as 9 originally agreed in 2012. 10 Moving forward, the National Clean Cars Program 11 has agreed that 2012 will be essentially 12 (Unintelligible) of our auto industry and our economy, 13 while also protecting our communities and environmental 14 health. 15 Thank you. 16 MR. STOKER: Thank you. So as Panel 14 goes, if Panel 15 can make their 17 18 way up. 19 At this point, like I mentioned earlier, 20 Elizabeth Adams, our director of the Air District 21 Region 9, will be sitting in for me and Karl Simon with 22 the EPA, who is the director of transportation and 23 climate division nationally at headquarters. 24 And I just -- before I go, I want to thank all 25 the panels today. You have been very, very

professional. I want to thank everybody for how you
have adhered to the timelines. It makes it work well.

And everybody is operating by the same rules.

I want to thank all the advanced staff that got here to make all this happen and make this happen in such a smooth way.

And down here, the people that have been working the hardest that I want to thank is Nicole Chance and Pamela Warkentin, and they've been providing all the sign language for the hearing impaired. So they definitely have had the hardest, toughest job of everybody.

Thank you.

BETTIE HOLADAY: My name is Bettie Holaday.

I'm a recently retired biology teacher. I'm testifying for the sustainable future for my students for keeping the 2012 fuel efficiency standards and against rolling back those standards.

In my definition, a sustainable future includes clean air for good health; one in fifteen of my students have asthma; avoiding the droughts, the dead forests, the wildfires, the sea level rise coming from global warming; less money spent on fuel, about 70 percent of my students are in low-income families; less drilling for oil, which destroys biodiversity in places like the

1 California coast and the Arctic National Wildlife 2 Refuge; healthy, stable ecosystems, because they support 3 all of us; and finally, stable, good-paying jobs, like 4 making the cars of the future, rather than the 5 gas-guzzlers of the past. 6 Again, rolling back the 2012 fuel efficiency 7 standards would prevent my students from having a 8 sustainable future. 9 Thank you. 10 MATT ROGERS: Good afternoon. My name is 11 I serve as the central valley district Matt Rogers. 12 director for U.S. Senator Kamala Harris. 13 I want to thank you for the opportunity to 14 provide comment on this administration's proposal to 15 roll back the federal fuel economy and greenhouse gas 16 emission standards. 17 Public participation is critical to our 18 nation's regulatory process. That is why Senator Harris 19

led 32 senators in requesting an extension of the public It is important that all Americans have comment period. the opportunity to make their voices heard and comment on a proposal of this magnitude.

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California has long served as a model for the nation in the fight against climate change and efforts to ensure we can all breathe clean air. Rolling back

the federal fuel economy and greenhouse gas emission standards will jeopardize air quality improvements and efforts to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels.

The administration's decision is not based on scientific evidence whatsoever. It would result in job losses and will ultimately cost Americans money at the pump. Unfortunately, the administration is also seeking to revoke California's waiver under the Clean Air Act, undermining this state's ability to set air quality standards necessary to protect all Californians.

Senator Harris also recently led 34 of her senate colleagues in a resolution affirming the current one national program and defending state authority under the Clean Air Act to protect citizens from harmful air pollution.

Now is the time to accelerate innovation forward toward a cleaner future, not threaten our health and our environment by rolling back these standards.

Thank you.

MICHELLE ROMERO: So I'm Michelle Romero. I'm the national director of Green For All, and this is Maddy, and we're here at a hearing called, you know, the Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule, which is incredibly misleading.

What we have today are clean car standards that

156 1 are meant to protect the health of our communities. And 2 what the Trump administration is proposing is to 3 actually take away protections for our health and 4 safetv. 5 And so taken in part, you know, when we look at 6 this and we say, Oh, well, it's just going to reduce 7 fuel economy by about ten miles per gallon or so, it may 8 seem like it's not a big deal, but it actually is a big 9 deal for communities out here in the central valley 10 where you've got dust and pesticide pollution, you have 11 all sorts of contaminants in the environment and then 12 you add, on top of that, dirtier tailpipe pollution, 13 you're costing more people at the pump, it just adds on 14 to the situation our community's are already facing. 15 So we'll submit our formal written testimony in 16

full, but Maddy here would like to just say one thing. She would like -- what would you like? Clean air.

> MADDY: Clean air.

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MICHELLE ROMERO: Good job.

DESTINY RODRIGUEZ: Hello and good afternoon. My name is Destiny Rodriguez. I am the community relations person for Center for Climate Protection. mission is to inspire, align and mobilize action in the response to the climate crisis.

First, I'd like to say thank you for allowing

us the opportunity to comment today. And I'd like to start by stating that this proposal revokes California's right and other states' rights to their own protective standards under the Clean Air Act.

Emissions from vehicles cause severe health impacts, especially to young children. Early exposure leads to stunted lung growth, respiratory infections, bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, potentially, lung cancer, and overall decreased lung function. According to Center for Disease Control, one in thirteen people in the United States have asthma, and in the central valley, one in five children suffer from asthma. More than 176,000 children, just in Fresno County alone, have asthma, according to the Department of Public Health. It is the leading cause of missed school days here in the valley and is the leading chronic disease among children. And this information is according to the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America.

Transportation is one of the largest sources of pollution. We need to stay on track for the protection of our public health, for our children's health, our grandchildren. In the past, California has pushed to adopt the lower (sic) emission standards for vehicles. It was actually one of the first, with Assembly Bill 1493. It was the first legislation to regulate

greenhouse gas emissions from passenger vehicles.

This proposal will halt progress made thus far and eliminate California's ability to require clean cars, further hindering progress for greenhouse gas reduction and cleaner air quality. Fully implemented, clean cars can cut pollution by nearly 6 million tons. This is one of our most important environmental safeguards that we have.

This current proposal will not benefit communities or general public. If enacted, the result will be increased carbon emissions, oil consumption, increasing domestic oil production, which defies the Energy Policy and Conservation Act requirements.

The cycle of dependence on big oil needs to stop. We all need to work together going forward towards a cleaner, greener future. Let's not fail our future generations.

Thank you.

MS. ADAMS: Hello. Could Panel Number 16 come up and Panel 17 move forward.

Thank you.

ALLIS DRUFFEL: Hello, and thank you for taking my testimony.

My name is Allis Druffel, and I work at California Interfaith Power & Light. You've heard from

my colleague, Bill Bradley, on Panel 4 (sic), who works with the National Interfaith Power & Light movement.

I come to this issue as a person of faith. All major faith traditions hold dear and are obligated to care for all of creation in its full forms; therefore, I urge the EPA and NHTSA not to roll back or weaken the clear car standards and to withdraw the proposal to do so.

As you've heard multiple times throughout the day, there are so many benefits to the clean car standards, including public health, especially for folks in communities of color who are disproportionately affected by pollution, increasing clean jobs and strengthening household income.

I got to talk on this issue in 2002 as a person of faith and an advocate for the transition to a clean energy future. I experienced severe asthma growing up in Los Angeles as a child, but with clean air regulations that has mostly been resolved. But my nieces, who still live in the L.A. basin, suffer from asthma on a daily basis, a need to carry their inhalers with them at all times.

But just recently, it became a lot worse. My sister, Carolyn, who is the light of our family, her church and her community, died of cancer on August 3rd.

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When she was first diagnosed, she learned two things; first, that her housing tract in Torrance, California, was built on top of old, supposedly cleaned-up oil fields; and two, that there was a cancer cluster within a three-block radius of where she lived. Her home is close to multiple oil wells, the Torrance oil refinery and not far from the ports of Los Angeles and Long At Carolyn's funeral service, her daughter, my niece, in her eulogy of her mom, said, I'll never know why you died so young. Well, I am convinced I know why she died so young. 12 There are multiple reports about the link between sources of pollution to increased health effects, such as asthma and cancer. And as you know, the South Coast Air Quality Management puts the number of 5200 premature deaths just in the South Coast alone 17 due to pollution. 18 It's hard to imagine real people behind this statistic. So to put a face to this premature-death

statistic, this is my sister, Carolyn.

Turning back the clean car standards will force the U.S. to rely on more dirty burning oil, leading to a continuation of premature deaths, like Carolyn, and a plethora of illnesses. This is unacceptable.

Please, for the love of creation, withdraw this

1 proposal to weaken the clean car standards. 2 Thank you very much. 3 I'd like to remind folks, it's MS. ADAMS: 4 really -- the acoustics in here, I can hear the 5 gentleman speaking that's speaking right now. So if you 6 have a conversation, please take it outside. And just 7 so we can keep going, refrain from clapping. 8 Thank you. 9 KEVIN ORTIZ: Hello. My name's Kevin Ortiz. I'm with the San Francisco Latino Democratic Club. 10 11 Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to speak on 12 this important topic. 13 I'm here to oppose the proposal to weaken 14 regulations on fuel efficiency standards for 2021 15 through 2026, as this is environmentally irresponsible. 16 Weakening these regulations only benefits the fossil 17 fuel and automobile industry at the cost of our climate 18 and our children. 19 Speaking as a young person, this will 20 disproportionately affect my community, both as a Latino 21 and a young man, more so than most of the people in this 22 room and certainly at the White House. 23 This isn't about technical disagreements. The 24 Trump administration doesn't believe in science and 25 certainly doesn't agree in climate change, which

97 percent of scientists agree on. Some facts that
we've already heard today, five of the largest fires in
California happened in the last five years. One in two
Latinos live in communities that violate the air
standards.

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San Francisco is currently exploring possibilities to strengthen the sea wall on a ballot measure called Proposition A, which is in critical shape due to our rapidly changing environment.

The current regulations for the safer efficiency -- fuel efficient vehicles rule -- which is just funny, actually, because the acronym is SAFE, but it's actually weakening the standards. And I find that very comical (sic), but it's good PR. Right now, it's currently already expected to save six billion metric tons of dangerous climate pollution, save America four billion barrels of oil and save (Unintelligible) billion over the lifetime of vehicles when the standards are fully implemented. Why would we change that? wouldn't we cut down 60,000 automobile industry (Unintelligible) by rolling back standards that are already in place? In the last 30 years we have exponentially damaged our planet more so than the human race has been in existence.

This may not affect you, but it will affect me.

163 1 It will affect my community, and will affect the 2 generations to come. 3 Thank you. 4 GUSTAVO MARTINEZ: Good afternoon. My name is 5 Gustavo Martinez. I am here on behalf of Tulare County, 6 representing the voice of many Latinos, many of those 7 who are not able to attend and would oppose this rule. 8 But -- they would oppose because of all the health 9 issues that would arise from pollutants already present. 10 I already live in a community which is affected 11 with much pollution because of agricultural pesticides. 12 And the approving of this rule would pollute the 13 environment further, which is a problem we're already 14 facing. 15 I have four younger siblings and want them to 16 grow up with a healthy life with cleaner air. And I'm pretty sure everybody here wants the same for their 17 18 family. 19 Thank you. 20 CRAIG LEWIS: Good afternoon. I'm Craig Lewis, 21 the director of strategy and business planning, a world 22 leader in innovative global solutions in automotive and

representing 40 percent of our business.

aerospace and packaging markets. With 12,000 employees,

we generate 5 billion in revenue, and with the U.S.

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Specifically, automotive, we work with our car company customers to design and deliver body structures, crash management systems, battery enclosures and other automobile molds (sic) or structural products. Our products help reduce vehicle weight to make new cars lighter, safer and more sustainable. Enhancing the safety of drivers, passengers and pedestrians is a top priority for us and for the consumers we serve, and that's why I'd like to start off by addressing the draft rule and it's approach to light weight and safety.

We are pleased to see the agencies recognize that reducing weight of new cars and trucks with material substitutions is a winning strategy to boost fuel economy and cut emissions while maintaining or even improving safety. In fact, aluminum goes beyond light weight. It is also a trusted safety (Unintelligible) component, like crash management systems -- which is a fancy name for bumpers -- across the top safety-rated vehicles, making superior energy absorption during a crash.

As a global leader in crash management systems, we work daily with automotive manufacturers to design solutions that increase the size and energy absorption of the vehicles' both front and back and frontal zones for added safety, without increasing over all weight.

1 To the extent NHTSA raises questions about 2 reducing the weight on the smallest of the small car 3 assembly, the facts don't support their concerns. 4 Automakers are not looking to take weight out of small 5 They have not indicated they will do this with 6 The opposite is true. any type of regulation. 7 Automakers are concentrating their light-weighting 8 strategies on vehicles on the other end of the spectrum, 9 the largest and heaviest cars and trucks where the 10 greatest light-weighting benefits exist. 11 The aluminum association, of which Constellium 12 is a member, will submit written comments that include 13 data on the dynamic related (Unintelligible) and 14 finalizing the forthcoming rule. 15 Next, I would like to address the importance of 16 regulatory uncertainty in the future growth of our 17 business in the United States. Constellium has invested 18 heavily in the U.S. in the recent years, creating 19 hundreds of good manufacturing jobs in several states. 20 We have opened a new plant in Bowling Green, Kentucky. 21 It's a \$150 million joint venture, creating 200 22 full-time jobs. In 2016, we opened a R&D hub in 23 Plymouth, Michigan, dedicated to the automotive sector. 24 Last year, we announced a grand opening of our new plant 25 in White, Georgia. This is to support automakers in the

1 southeast United States. We expect to have 150 2 employees in White, Georgia, by 2019 and in Van Buren, 3 Michigan, we doubled the plant size and grew more than 4 500 employees. This plant provides 20-million 5 structural parts of the F-150. Overall, we have 6 invested \$500 million in the past five years to expand 7 this growing automotive market in the U.S. And that 8 said, any further investments need to reflect the 9 long-term vision of the market. If neither we nor our 10 customers can tell where our regulations are headed down 11 the line, or if there remains conflict or confusion or 12 the certain (Unintelligible) court litigation, multiple 13 entities will be disrupted, the growth of our business 14 (Unintelligible) and jobs we serve. 15 More sustainable vehicles are the global trend, 16 and we urge the U.S. Department of Transportation and 17 the EPA to follow. (Unintelligible) continued 18 improvement in the fuel economy and promote regulatory 19 (Unintelligible). 20 The final rule should also accurately reflect 21 (Unintelligible) in achieving both (Unintelligible) and 22 sustainability. 23 Thank you for your consideration and for your 24 business. 25 MS. ADAMS: Thank you.

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MARTHA ROBERTS: Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Martha Roberts, and I'm an attorney with the Environmental Defense Fund.

extraordinary range of benefits and rest on an extensive technical record. Clean car standards have already been in place since Model Year 2012. We've already seen that clean car standards mean that consumers are able to buy a wide range of cars and trucks that pollute less and cost families less money at the pump, at the same time, the auto industry has thrived. This is a success story.

An EDF analysis of the cumulative impact of this roll back underscores what's at stake here. Bv2040, the roll back will increase climate pollution by 2.3 billion tons. That's the annual emissions of all of India. This is a needless, massively backward step at a time when the urgent and dire threat of climate change is only becoming more clear and more devastating. (Unintelligible) is not the only cost; at the same time, rolling back these standards would cost consumers hundreds of billions of hard-earned dollars at the gas The clean car standards also spur auto manufacturer innovations and vitality. In fact, the proposal's own analysis concluded that this roll back would cost 60,000 jobs.

There are a host of reasons why this harmful roll back is unlawful. Given my short time to testify, I'll just focus on two; the proposal's disregard for the extensive technical records showing the industry standards are feasible, achievable and beneficial, and the proposal's extreme and indefensible attack on state leadership.

The EPA, together with the Department of
Transportation and the California Air Resources Board
embarked on an exhaustive multi-year technical analysis
and public process to review the existing model year
2022 to 2025 standards. The draft technical assessment
report, that was jointly issued by all three agencies,
strongly upheld the feasibility of the existing
standards, concluding that, quote, A wider range of
technologies exists for manufacturers to use to meet the
Model Year 2022 to 2025 standard at a cost that are
similar or lower to those projected in the 2010 to 2012
rule.

It's hard to see how the administration's dramatically different assertions (Unintelligible) suddenly become much more costly and require far higher levels of (Unintelligible) ED penetration, for example. It's hard to see how these conclusions accord with the extensive record supporting the existing standards and

underscore their achievability and low cost. Even the experts the agencies rely on have expressed serious concerns with how the work has been used. New York Times quoted an economist whose research was cited repeatedly in the proposal by saying, I don't know how they're going to defend this analysis, I just don't think it's correct.

I'd like to go into more detail about America's long tradition of state leadership on clean cars, which has yielded tremendous benefits, reducing pollution while fostering innovation, but I'll just briefly say that the administration's proposals to roll back national clean car standards, including these two separate aggressive attacks on the state's success story, is unlawful and unwarranted. This attack is an effort to block the (Unintelligible) clean car statutes that numerous states have put in place protecting nearly half our country from dangerous pollution discharge by cars and trucks. The administration should reverse this reckless attack.

This proposal to eviscerate a tremendously successful program is contrary to law, facts and the best interest of all stakeholders. It should be immediately withdrawn.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

1 Good afternoon. ANGEL GARCIA: My name is 2 Angel Garcia, and I just want to start off by saying 3 rolling back on the health protections intended to 4 protect folks is really, simply, as we look at it from 5 communities in the front lines, an attack. 6 preposterous, appalling. It's disappointing, to say the 7 least, that the current administration is actually even 8 considering something like this. 9 But I -- I'm not going to focus about the 10 economics about it or the jobs, because the numbers 11 don't lie. 12 What I will say, however, is that people's 13 lives are at stake, people's health. My family's 14 health. I have an eight-month old baby, and, as it is, 15 I live under the constant concern of pesticide exposure. 16 I live within less than a quarter mile from where they 17 But I also live in the San Joaquin apply pesticides. 18 It's notoriously known for air quality -- bad 19 air quality. 20 And so when looking into this issue of the roll 21 backs, I think that it's just -- I don't know. 22 father, it's hard for me to envision a positive future 23 when actions or proposed actions, such as these that are

> WOOD & RANDALL (800) 322-4595

So I definitely want to go on the record with

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being considered.

my opposition to this roll back to be noted.

This is not just about costs of jobs. It's about people's realities. People in the valley are already having a struggle to get by or are already -- especially in the farm working communities, who not surprisingly are not here, because, for some reason, I mean, this thing is held in the middle of the day, and people can't really participate, so -- but at the same time, they're the ones that are living this reality; they're the ones out in the community, eating the food. At the same time, they're having to tolerate these ill-fated incidents.

So that said, as a father, I really and strongly urge that the roll backs -- we, as a community, do not support them.

So thank you.

CLARE STATHAM: Good afternoon. My name is Clare Statham. I am a Fresno resident, and I speak to you today as the grandmother of three.

Two of my grandchildren have asthma, and I, as of three years ago, have an inhaler.

I have four points that I want you to hear today.

The first is that the San Joaquin Valley, on many days of the year, has air that is harmful to

- breathe. I want you to think about this as though it related to your children and your grandchildren.

 Something is amiss when we have to check the air quality before going outside, when we must avoid vigorous outdoor activity many days of the year, when we cancel after-school sports activities because of air quality, and when we have some of the highest rates of respiratory and related illnesses in the nation. So we have bad air quality, and we need to improve it.
 - Second, would anyone seriously argue that the automotive industry would, of its own accord, have made such significant improvements in fuel efficiency if the government had not set the CAFE standards. So my second point is that government standards and regulations are the engine driving the air quality improvements that we have made thus far. And for the sake of the people living and, therefore, breathing here, we must continue to strengthen, not roll back, the CAFE standards.

My third point, some say higher CAFE standards will be too expensive. I can absolutely assure you that two of my granddaughters' visits to the emergency room would more than pay for the estimated added cost to more fuel efficient cars.

I strongly advise those of you visiting us today for this hearing to become educated about the

medical and quality-of-life costs that burden the central valley because of our air. Please learn those facts before you define what too expensive means.

we unable to adapt change and innovate our way out of a problem? I strenuously object to the whiney concept that this is too hard, we can't figure out how to do this, we're moving too fast, it will cost too much. We have always been able to figure out how to get the job done. And the idea of ceding our leadership and innovation to other countries more willing to take on the challenge is deeply disturbing and humiliating to me as an American.

ALICIA CONTRERAS: Hello, and good afternoon.

My name is Alicia Contreras, and I'm the national organizing deputy director for Mi Familia Vota. I'm here as a member of the organization that is located in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada and Texas, and also as a community member and a very concerned member who also has family that is impacted by asthma and extreme pollution.

My family is originally from San Bernardino,
California. Growing up in the early '90s, my brother
struggled to breathe on numerous occasions, where my
parents were having to struggle and watch their youngest

child struggle to breathe and have asthma. We were unable to go outside, just as many other colleagues and folks have come up here during the day have stated.

And we have poor air quality for our children not to be able to play outside and wondering why, on our drive on the 215, where in the world is the Arrowhead Mountain, because we can't see it from the large amount of pollution from the cars and the smog that's rolled in.

We actually moved from California in 1998 to Arizona in order to help my brother breathe because of the amount of sufferings that he was having, asthma attacks he was having, caused by this pollution.

This current -- I'm hearing opposition, because this current roll back will do nothing but that, roll us backwards. It will harm our families, largely the Latino communities that are gonna be impacted. Families of brown and black communities are in those neighborhoods where we are -- our children are going to continue to have these issues with health. One or two have also said our families are likely to die from asthma or other worse respiratory illnesses.

So I'm asking to see why are we continuing to roll backwards when this is doable. Folks here have given you the numbers. Folks here have told you what it

1 looks like in different cities and countries -- I mean, 2 different cities and states. Let's think about this as 3 a humane issue. We want our children to be outside. We 4 want our children to enjoy our environment. We're not 5 (Unintelligible) this is an economic issue. This is an 6 attack on our health and our communities as a people of I'm here to extend to you -- to offer my 7 color. 8 opposition to this roll back and ask you to please stand 9 with us.

MARK ROSE: Good afternoon. My name is

Mark Rose, and I am the Sierra Nevada field

representative of the National Parks Conservation

Association. I also live and work here in Fresno. I

thank you for this opportunity to comment.

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I'm here today on behalf of the 1.3 million NPCA members and supporters to speak out against this ill-advised plan to freeze national CAFE fuel-economy standards and end California and 13 other states' crucial fuel efficiency waiver.

This so-called SAFE rule is anything but safe for our nation and especially for residents here locally who are already suffering immensely from climate impacts and the worst air pollution in the nation. Mobile sources are one of the top contributors of greenhouse gases and harmful air pollutants like ozone and fine

particulate matter. Moving forward with this rule makes it far more difficult to meet our climate goals as well as to reach attainment with health standards for criteria polluting here in the San Joaquin Valley, including standards for fine particulates set as far back as 1997, which we are still yet to attain.

According to the American Lung Association,
California is home to all seven of the top cities in the
nation for ozone pollution and six of the top seven
dirtiest cities for PM2.5 pollution. Four of those
cities are right here in the San Joaquin Valley. In
addition, much of this pollution flows into our national
parks, making parks like Yosemite, Sequoia, Kings Canyon
and Joshua Tree some of the most polluted parks in the
nation.

We need this waiver. As Californians, we cannot afford to continue breathing in even more dirty, polluted air. And here in the central valley and Sierra Nevada, we are already seeing the impacts of climate change manifested in extreme drought, high temperatures and record-breaking wildfires, like the recent Ferguson fire which tore through Yosemite.

This plan fails in terms of the economic costs, as well. For instance, when it comes to just our national parks, the National Park Service estimates that

well over 40 billion dollars' worth of park assets are at risk due to sea level rise. Additionally, in 2015 alone, federal taxpayers spent over 2 billion dollars on wildfire suppression. And in 2017, the administration requested nearly 200 million dollars for the Park Service in response to hurricanes. These, and countless other park-related costs, will only continue to rise as even more unnecessary greenhouse gases are emitted and climate impacts increase.

If you are really concerned with the safety of Americans, as this rule deceitfully claims, then you would put our health, our environment and our parks above the profits of special interests.

I urge you, please do not repeal the CAFE standards or revoke California's fuel waiver.

Thank you.

LAURA DEEHAN: Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. My name is Laura Deehan, and I'm the public health advocate with CALPIRG, the California Public and Research Group.

As a statewide consumer group, our message is simple, a roll back of money saving national fuel economy standards, along with the right of states to set gas emission standards, would hurt us, as well as the finances of hard working California families. We

support the current national vehicle fuel economy and emission standards, as well as the rights of states to lead on vehicle emission productions.

Today's dates, representatives, one-third of the automotive market around the country have chosen at the state level to exercise their right to bring cleaner and more efficient vehicles to their communities. A roll back of national standards, as well as the right and freedom of these states to adopt cleaner standards would mean Californians, which have the second highest cost of gasoline in the country, would be saddled with more polluting, less efficient cars, and that would cost them more at the pump.

Right now, the vehicle emission standards are improving public health, as well as protecting consumer pocketbooks around the country. The consumers of America, we are contracting the benefits of fuel economy standards for more than a decade, and as cars have become more efficient, consumers are saving money at the pump. Someone who just bought a car in 2017 saved an average of \$220 per year, and since the standard was put in place, Californians have saved four billion dollars.

The financial health consumers is often tied to our physical health. This roll back would threaten both. Thanks to our programs, we have made a ton of

progress in California with our air quality. California should remember how bad the air used to be when you couldn't see blue skies when you looked up, and it's gotten a lot better thanks to the clean air programs, but it's still far too polluted.

I live in Oakland, California, and my son, like many other people we have heard about today, also suffers from asthma. And there's too many days when air is so bad, that he, you know, is at risk of struggling to breathe when he goes out. It's still one of the number one reasons that children have to miss school days is because of asthma and bad air.

Throwing these standards in reverse is the wrong way for us to go as a society. To ensure this, we strongly urge the Environmental Protection Agency not roll back our common sense fuel economy standards and instead work to help Americans breathe easier and save money at the pump at the same time. We really urge the continued state authority to lead on these standards now.

Thank you.

LANDON HALL: Thank you for hosting this forum.

My name is Landon Hall. I work for Fuel Freedom

Foundation, a nonprofit based in Irvine, California. We promote all sorts of fuels for vehicles, but I'm

speaking to you today as a concerned citizen of California and of the west, as well as a father of two children.

California standards are one of the most powerful tools the United States has to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are trapped in the atmosphere and harmful tail pipe emissions. The current proposal on offer by the administration increases US oil construction by half a million barrels a day. We use 20 million barrels of oil a day, the vast majority of that for transportation. That's according to the administration's own estimate.

The proposal runs headlong in opposite direction of progress, and undermines the very intent of CAFE when it was implemented in the wake of the oil crisis in the 1970s. Back then, reducing our dependence on oil, including foreign oil, was a national event. We import 47 percent of the oil we use and that urgency remains.

Many people in cities all over California remember those smog days of the '70s, when it was so thick you could literally taste it. This wasn't a theoretical thing for California families. It was right there in front of you, not just the horizon. Air quality is better than it was back then. The Federal

Clean Act, as well as California's even more stringent protections, to make that occur. Going backward on the progress we have made with the CAFE standards simply is not an option for Californians.

Authorities in the State of California, see electric vehicles as the main path forward to reduce tail pipe and greenhouse gas emissions. I myself drive a Ford C-MAX plug-in hybrid made in the US. It's the official color, but really it's purple. It looks like an eggplant on wheels. My family loves it, and so do I. It's a great family car.

We know it's the future of transportation but we know they are not right for every California driver. The benefits of alternative fuels accessible to Californians, the CAFE standards should focus on liquid fuels as well. One of the solutions we promote is higher ethenol cleanse that can be used in a wide variety of popular vehicles like trucks and SUVs.

More than 20 million of the flex fuel vehicles are on the road in America. Running safely and officially on any blend of gasoline and ethenol. We need a range of solutions for our transportation-related problems, and there's no doubt America is up to the task with the regulatory incentive that have successfully improved fuel efficiency and it should continue.

On behalf of my wife and my two daughters and millions of other Californians, we have a vested interest in the future of the planet, please don't roll back these vital standards that have produced so many benefits from all Americans.

Thank you.

KEVIN HAMILTON: Good afternoon. Thank you for being here today and noticing this meeting. My name is Kevin Hamilton, I'm a respiratory therapist and presently the director of the Central California asthma collaborative. I'm here to speak for the hundreds of families, CCACs, community health workers I work with here in the San Joaquin Valley where we breathe some of the dirtiest air in the United States.

California's infamous smog is not just a statistic, it's a fact that follows us every day and affects every breath. For ten years, Central California Asthma Collaborative has focused on mitigating the burden of respiratory disease for more than 600,000 San Joaquin Valley residents that suffer from it. There's only so much we can do given the primary cause of the trigger for asthma in our area is polluted air.

Like other parts of California, the San Joaquin Valley endures too many days of unhealthy air because of pollution. Some from vehicles on Interstate 5 and

Highway 99 are trapped in the valley and exacerbated by the high temperatures. Children are forced to stay in doors on these days.

One in six children has asthma in the valley, which is the highest childhood rate in the nation, and they are missing out on doing things they love for fear of struggling to catch a breath. Why is the Environmental Protection Agency with its mandate to protect the public from such hazards ignoring what we face every day and pursuing a plan to roll back clean vehicle standards, making the air we breathe even dirtier?

These are standards automakers agreed to in 2012 when the previous administration got the manufacturers together with California officials to agree on emissions and mileage targets through 2025. The current standards ensure that cars get more out of every tank of gas and produce less smog forming pollutants. It seems pretty simple. Unfortunately, this administration is not stopping it. It's also threatening to take away California's unique authority to set statewide emission standards per vehicle. A right the state has had for more than five decades.

Congress bestowed this right on California, the home of two of the dirtiest air basins in the nation.

States with unique pollution problems have to be able to manage their own air no matter who is in charge of Washington, D.C. If national standards are rolled back, only the state's authority with its own rules can keep the air quality from going backward. This would eliminate our most effective clean air tool and leave our leaders helpless to fight pollution.

That's why I'm testifying at the EPA hearing here in Fresno today to let you officials know that it it is shameful for the agency in charge of protecting the American people from dangerous pollution to bully states into undoing years of progress in cleaning up tail piping emissions. California's ability to regulate vehicle pollution is not an abstract concept in the San Joaquin Valley. It's a matter of a day-to-day struggle to breathe.

The EPA administration thinks six of the Valley Children should live indoors or see more children rushed to hospitals because they can't breathe air safely. I highly doubt that. Decades of air pollution in the San Joaquin, lives have been cut short. 1300 a year according to the ALA and California alone. The quality of life in our communities has suffered. Cleaner vehicles means fewer asthma attacks and lost school days and more children playing outside and breathing easily.

I hope the EPA will keep our communities in mind as it considers undoing one of the most important clean air protections we have.

MAXWELL BESSARD: First and foremost, I want to thank you for the opportunity to speak today. My name is Maxwell Bessard. I'm a student intern with CALPIRG, student chapter of UC Berkeley. I have been a part of the organization for the past two years and have continuously advocated for the interest of the public.

Today I'm here to be the voice of the students and young people across the state on an issue that will ultimately have the greatest impact on us, which is climate change. This administration's proposal to roll back fuel economy standards to the 2020 levels and limit the states' rights to set and enforce their own greenhouse gas emissions standards will negatively impact those of my generation and beyond.

The overall impacts of this proposal reveal 2 to 3 percent increase in daily fuel consumption, as well as a net increase in atmospheric CO2 concentration and global temperatures for the coming decades. These are trends contrary to what students and young people like myself have fought for to secure a sustainable future that we hope to see.

I grew up here in Fresno, and I have witnessed

1 it firsthand, the impact of the changing environment. I 2 have experienced cancelled sporting events, practices, 3 and other outdoor activities due to poor air quality and 4 extreme temperatures and nearby wild fires. This isn't 5 just an opportunity for a healthy fuel economy, this is 6 a matter of public health. Too often have I heard I'm a member of the 7 8 first generation to feel the impacts of climate change 9 and the last to do something about it. I know amongst 10 my peers there is a true concern about the impacts of 11 climate change on this planet. This is a global 12 challenge that will require a global solution. 13 For these reasons, I strongly urge the 14 Environmental Protection Agency, do not weaken fuel 15 economy standards and continue to lead the way to a 16 sustainable and renewable future. 17

Thank you.

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MR. MORRISON: Next panel.

FERNANDO SERRANO: Hello. My name is Fernando I'm a resident of Porterville, a city in Tulare County here in the Central Valley.

First, I would like to thank the Environmental Protection Agency for the opportunity to share my opinion on this important matter. Many of us, unfortunately, learned about this meeting yesterday. We didn't have much time to prepare for it, but regardless of that, we're here, and we're happy to be here.

I know that the work that the EPA has done over the last several decades has dramatically improved the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the -- and of the overall environment. We have seen the pictures before and after the EPA came into existence, and we know how significantly that change has been.

That legacy of the EPA's work to benefit all of us is now being threatened by some recent actions; for example, the reversal of a ban on a dangerous business in spite of its own scientific evidence and now its attempt to reverse important restrictions on vehicle emissions. This could seriously derail what the EPA has built with great work over the years, credibility. I ask you reconsider your decision to incorrectly roll back this safe rule.

Those of us who live in the Central Valley know already of the dangerous affect of bad air quality on all of our health as many people have already testified. We see it in our kids, in teenagers, in adults, in other people. We have to deal with pollution from the automotive center, from pesticides, from truck emissions, the dairy industry, and so many other things. This new roll back will take a big step back and

severely impact our communities given more.

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Again, thank you for the opportunity to speak here today. We hope that the EPA will visit our communities more often to continue discussing ways to improve our environment.

DAVID ENGLE: Good afternoon. My name is David I'm a professor and speaking to you as a private Engle. As an academic, I have studied human behavior informal and formal for five decades. Picture the ostrich sticking his head in the stand. He thinks he's safe, but in reality, it certainly is no protection for him against the hunters going against the brightest hot reality of the son beating down from above. Sure is dark in here. Head in the sand or not, the earth burns hotter each year.

Whatever costs, we are the ones who can do something about it, stop putting our heads in the sand like the ostrich while burning our hands to a crisp.

Heads up, look around and go for the greater good.

From much of my childhood, I smoked a pack of cigarettes a day. Born in 1946, I grew up in Los Angeles in the '60s. That was the estimated affect of the thick LA smog of the day. Haze blocked out the view of the mountains from the school playground playing kick ball and tag. Now I live in Fresno. Whether or not you

believe in human causes of global warming, LA smog was and is largely the result of automobile emissions and peppered with particulates pumped into the air by thousands of vehicles.

Do we really want to drive back down that road?

Deregulation, to maybe or perhaps for more auto sales

but certainly kill children. Oil is a limited resource.

What we discover a bit more, it will still be limited

and being limited, the price of oil and therefore, fuel,

will go up. Consumers will notice this. We can rest

assured, and then looking for vehicles with higher fuel

efficiency.

Our government, the one that's obligated to represent us, should instead of hoping the grim realities tomorrow are perhaps the day after tomorrow or instead of saying head in sand, after I am dead, let my children and grandchildren deal with certain realities down the road. No, none of that. Instead of gutting our current standards, our government, the EPA, should be developing higher efficiency vehicles now.

We have known since the '50s, air pollution significantly contributes to premature deaths, given that lengthy heart disease and strokes cause over one half of the deaths in the United States of America, it should be obvious that the risks to you and me to

increase the vehicle air pollution far outweigh the advantage associated with so-called safer cars equipped with government ordinances allowing them to pollute more.

What? The off ostrich raises its head out of the sand, but what does allowing increased auto emissions have to do with causing more safety? Your answer, the ostrich puts his head back in the sand. The sand is warmer now, it's heating up.

I think our children will remember those who stood up to keep our planet livable. They will not have much positive to say about those making automobiles safe but in reality more deadly and knew about it. Don't be ostriches.

KERENE TAYLOE: Hello. My name is Kerene Tayloe, and I am originally from Illinois. I am a policy director for Green for All.

So I would like to say thank you for the opportunity to offer comment, and I am here today to speak out in opposition of Donald Trump and Andrew Wheeler and the plan to throw American's clean car standard in reverse and launch an unprecedented attack on our health and pocket books.

This move by the Trump administration will put our air and lives at risk, but force consumers to spend

hundreds of billions of dollars more on gas on the lifetime of their vehicles. This road back is something that none of our states want and can afford. By rolling back America's clean car standard, the Trump administration is once again putting the interest of their corporate polluter alleys over the health of our families.

The clean car standards are the most effective policy we have on the books to fight climate change and the transportation sector, which is now the country's largest source of carbon pollution that causes climate change.

Rolling back these standards will mean dirtier cars that pollute the air and jeopardize the health of millions of Americans, especially the 25 million

Americans who suffer from asthma. This move would deny vulnerable communities and communities of color who are already disproportionally harmed by air pollution, the promise of cleaner air and healthier communities.

If we have learned anything from the extreme weather we have witnessed just this past month with Hurricane Florence and even the number -- the numerous fires that we had in California, is that we need to address climate change now, but the Trump administration pushes for less efficient vehicles would pump more

carbon pollution into our air, which would lead to more frequent and intense extreme weather events that would devastate the lives and livelihood of impacted communities.

The reality is that the clean car standards delivers safe, clean, fuel efficient cars that families want and need. With gas prices at their highest levels in four years, families cannot afford to spend any more of their money at the pump. Clean car standards protect families from volatile gas prices, especially households with lowest incomes.

The current standards save consumers as much as \$5,700 per car and \$8,200 per truck over the lifetime of their vehicles. Rolling back the standard breaks the promise toward the American people making their savings vanish into thin air.

Automobiles on the road today demonstrate that increased safety and better efficiency do go hand in hand. While Trump and Wheeler think rolling back the standard will make America safer, but nothing is further from the truth. This roll back isn't about making families safer, it's about doling out special favors to the auto industry.

Thank you very much.

MR. MORRISON: Thank you very much. We have

panel 20 to come.

I have to ask you, in a public hearing, we don't provide for applause or booing along those lines. If you can seize from applause from here on out. Thank you.

As Panel 20 comes up, can Panels 21 and 22 move forward to the staging area? Thank you.

WILLIAM LOPEZ-WAGNER: Good morning. Thank you for coming. I am here as a concerned father, advocate, and volunteer with Green For All and Green Latinos, calling for the protection of clean air standards and the integrity of our nation's clean air act.

I was born to it. Let's be honest, a drug addicted mother, and I, too, was drug addicted at birth, but the carbon pollution caused far more health issues than I ever had to overcome. It's the EPA's duty, your responsibility as the Environmental Protection Agency to protect our health and environment, not to fold to corporate abuse.

As a member of Green Latinos and on behalf, of my three-year-old child and wife, I ask you, and the Environmental Protection Agency meet your obligation to us, all of us, and all of the people who call this nation home.

As a member -- I just said that. Excuse me.

I'm sorry. Mr. Obama knew what EPA administrator

Wheeler and Donald Trump refuse to acknowledge, that the climate crisis endangers tail pipe emissions expose people across the country to public health threats.

These threats like never before with financial implications of more than 800 billion dollars on clean car standards will not only result in higher prices at the pump, but at the doctor's office and pharmacy.

Worse, the loss of lives.

This agency will contribute to deaths, and

This agency will contribute to deaths, and that's undeniable if we are on the same path. We, the people, have the right to breathe clean air and clean car standards help us get closer to that reality. These roll backs, however, will only infringe on that right, while placing the burden on those who are already disproportionality affected by a changing planet.

The EPA Administrator Wheeler must stop acting or attacking the authority of the states like California to protect its residents now on this issue and those related. Most highways in urban areas are indirectly adjacent to low income and communities of color, resulting in higher rates of illnesses, including asthma, no longer should these communities be told quite honestly a racist notion that a color of their skin predisposes them to asthma and other carbon polluted

related illnesses. I refuse to stand by and have that lie continue to be told to my child and his generation as it has been told to the generation before.

We know it is pollution and that is causing the degradation of our health. In my personal life, I have taken steps to reduce pollution and greenhouse gases such as investing in low emission and using public transportation and walking or riding my bike when possible. What is the EPA doing to reduce pollution, greenhouse gases, and health issues?

The ball is in your court. With the help of the EPA, we can work towards righting the environmental wrongs that hurt and greatly reduce pollution and carbon emissions.

Thank you.

SUSAN HENDERSHOT: Good afternoon. My name is reverend Susan Hendershot, and I come before you today as an ordained minister in a Christian church, Disciples of Christ, and as the president of Interfaith Power & Light. I speak on behalf of our 40 state affiliates, more than 40,000 congregations, and more than 6.5 million people of faith who are a part of our national network, in opposition to the proposed roll back of the federal fuel efficiency standards.

While our Interfaith Power & Light and faith

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network include people of faith from the diverse religious traditions, I would like to speak to you from the prospective of my own tradition, Christianity. In the gospel of Matthew, Jesus is asked the guestion, "Teacher, which commandment in the law is the greatest?" He answers, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and all your mind." This is the greatest and first commandment and the second is like it, you shall love your neighbor as yourself. Ultimately, my advocacy, my testimony here and the work of people of faith around the country and around the world is about living out that love for God and for neighbor. When we love God, we protect what God has given us is a gift to be nurtured and tended. When we love our neighbor, we don't pollute their air, their land, or their water. When we love God and neighbor, we stand up and voice our opposition to the careless roll back of safe quards such as fuel efficiency standards and tail pipe

voice our opposition to the careless roll back of safe guards such as fuel efficiency standards and tail pipe emission standards that protect children from increasing asthma rates or our elders from pollution-related illnesses that shorten their life spans.

When we love God and neighbor, we advocate for

solutions to climate change, solutions as increasing fuel efficiency standards that will lower greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are fueling local warming and intensifying dangerous weather events impacting our neighbors here and now, extreme storms, hurricanes, drought and wild fires that are driving people from our homes, devastating communities, and reeking death and destruction.

emitting source of greenhouse gas emissions in our country, and pollution from this sector is deeply tied to issues of racism and environmental injustice, as low income communities and communities of color are more likely to be impacted from their proximity to major transportation hubs, such as interstates and highways.

The profit Micah asks the question, "What does the Lord require of you? To do justice and to love kindness and walk humbly with your God?" I implore you to use your power for good, and withdraw this proposal. Do it for the poor. Do it for the children. Do it for the disenfranchised. Do it for those that will inherit this earth from us.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

May God grant you wisdom and courage.

RUBEN ARONIN: Good afternoon. My name is

1 Ruben Aronin, and I'm from Los Angeles. I'm not a 2 doctor or a scientist or a pastor, but I am a father. Ι 3 had to drive five and a half hours to get here, and I 4 wish that many more of my friends and colleagues in Los 5 Angeles could have the opportunity to talk to you as 6 well when I speak on their behalf to put a face of what 7 it is like to deal with being powerless when you're a 8 child and can't breathe.

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My son developed pneumonia at nine months of age, leaving him severely asthmatic. He had supplemental oxygen in the evening, seven more bouts of pneumonia, and as he got older and stronger, he continued to have this asthmatic condition that meant he was more susceptible to colds and flus.

Myself and my wife, as a teacher, taking time off of school, finding friends and family to be with my child who had numeral illnesses as a preschooler. He missed so much of the first year of preschool, we kept him back. So he lost that year of school, and was able to then resume elementary school a year later, then he otherwise should have been in school.

We were fortunate to have insurance, which not everyone has. We're out of pocket vacation for sick days that were used to the maximum to care for them.

Fortunately, he has gotten better, which I can't say the

same for everybody who suffers from asthma. A crazy illness that we're making and supporting.

Now, last week, he's now in sixth grade, and he had to run a mile, 12 minutes or under, president's challenge. My poor son was crying because he can't do that without his inhaler. I encouraged him to talk to his PE coach, and his PE coach said, "If you're sweating and you're trying, I'll give you the lowest grade, but give it your best."

His buddies, I remember being a kid and being teased for not being able to hit these milestones, they encouraged him on, and he made it barely under that 12 minute mile. More than six stops on the way.

I don't know if I can describe that trauma. I have to tell my son to play baseball, short spring activity. He can't play soccer or other activities that require breathing. It's a terrible thing that we're putting on our kids, and the trauma and health costs of these one in six kids.

I wanted for put a face on that for you and a power that I have as a Californian and that we have to have state authority to take back our air and to demand that we get the best, most efficient cars we can, meant that I drove a hydrogen electric car and stuck in a two-hour traffic jam in Magic Mountain. I didn't put

anything but water in my tail pipe as I sweat to be here, and that made me feel if we can see that as our future, there's hope.

Please don't take our state authority away.

Don't take it away from the tail pipe of America. There are still states that follow these rules. We have this figured out. I don't want to preclude the federal government, but at least give us our state authority.

Thank you.

JULIO RAMIREZ: Hello. My name is Julio Ramirez, and I come from Porterville, California, a city in Tulare County.

I want to ask you when was the last time you actually breathed clean air? It doesn't make sense that you're supporting this proposition knowing well it would make our clean air even more dirty.

The people most effected by this is the minorities. The pollution around the valley, I actually developed bronchitis, and it's difficult to breathe without an inhaler. And it's really constraining when you're getting up and you're barely 26. It's restraining. It made me pissed that you're going forward with this proposition knowing well a lot of people will have damage. I want to know, how many victims of the air quality have to be expected until we

make a change?

Thank you.

SHARYL LARSON: My name is Sharyl Larson, and today when I'm sitting down, I am in fact standing up for the working families. I served for 31 years in Bay Area public schools. The children who missed weeks of school due to asthma, the kids who attended school sick with inhalers in their pockets and their backpacks. The students hospitalized for days at a time, and those students confined to their homes due to smoke coming from our massive fires.

Rolling back cleaner -- rolling back cleaner car standards would pose health threats to all, but particularly to vulnerable populations like my students. I am standing up for working families and communities of color, forced to migrate from the Bay Area to the valley due to rapidly rising rents, whose parents, often single mothers, return to the Bay daily to work. These people sit in traffic two to four hours a day in gas guzzling, carbon emitting.

A roll back guarantees that this situation would worsen. I'm standing up for those of my students who want one of the 650,000 positions in clean car manufacturing. The kind of career that they can feel good about and raise healthy families, yet light duty

1 vehicle manufacturers could vanish with a roll back of 2 clean car standards. 3 I was taught that we must leave the world a 4 better place. When I see that our fire season is two 5 months longer than the last and that the last two years 6 are the hottest in recorded history, that water already 7 laps over the San Francisco waterfront sidewalks at 8 times, I see that the quality of life of families I 9 served, as well as my own community, are not better, and 10 that in fact the quality of life is decreasing and all 11 for corporate profit. 12 Therefore, I must stand up to defend what 13 progress we have made, and I must work for more. 14 you, must uphold the 212 clean air, clean car standards 15 to allow for a better world and to give the people like 16 our young activists here today hope. 17 Thank you. 18 I'd like to introduce David Gibbons MS. ADAMS: 19 from the Office of Transportation and Air Quality of the 20 EPA who's now sitting to my right. 21 Welcome. 22 Is this all we have for MR. MORRISON: 23 Panel 21? 24 Go ahead, Mr. Cypher. Okav. 25 JAMES CYPHER: Good afternoon. I am Dr. James

Cypher. I was employed for nearly 40 years as a professor of economics at California State University.

I am here to testify against the proposed elimination of the fuel efficiency goals or the fuel economy standards beyond 2020. Basing my testimony on International Council on Clean Transportation data, CAFE mileage for passenger cars in 2016 was approximately 37 miles per gallon. The current administration proposes to limit mileage improvements to the 2020 goal, which would be approximately 45 miles per gallon.

Reaching the 2025 CAFE goal of 55 miles per gallon equivalent would translate into actual mileage improvements of approximately from 27 miles per gallon in 2016 to nearly 40 miles per gallon in 2025. This is a very substantial improvement of 46 percent in mileage.

Consumers would benefit from lower gas prices and, depending on assumptions made, imported oil would drop 2 to \$3 billion annually.

The most important improvement would come from lower CO2 emissions. The grams per mile emissions level would drop from 250 in 2016 to 163 in 2025. This is a massive change of 35 percent. In 2016, approximately 1.9 billion tons of CO2 came from the transportation sector, and 60 percent of those emissions were from cars and light trucks. Attaining the 2025 standards would

1 eliminate approximately 366 million tons of emissions. 2 Stopping at the 2020 goals would dramatically limit 3 these gains to an estimated 143 million tons. This is a dead weight loss of 223 million tons of CO2. 4 5 An article from 2014 in the Journal of Climate 6 Change by Balbus, from U.C. Berkeley and others, found 7 of -- there would be a reduction of 300 million tons of 8 CO2. 9 Health care costs, which was their focus, would 10 then decline between 10 and \$24 billion per year, 11 including inflation. A decade's worth of health care 12 savings, should we have the standards we had hoped for, 13 would reduce health care costs by 250 to 300 billion. 14 Stopping at the 2020 level would be the 15 equivalent of imposing worse health care conditions on 16 millions of citizens and, also, adding 5 to 10 billion 17 annually on health care costs. 18 MR. MORRISON: Sorry, Mr. Cypher, we're out of 19 time, if you could wrap up. 20 Yeah, I'll wrap up. JAMES CYPHER: 21 Foregoing the production of the 223 million 22 from the CO2 will mean abandoning a 4 to 5 percent drop 23 in U.S. total CO2 emissions. 24 And I will stop there. 25 MR. MORRISON: Thank you. When you leave,

1 would you be sure that the reporter has that and we'll 2 attach a copy. 3 JAMES CYPHER: Okay. 4 TRINIDAD MORENO: Good afternoon. My name is 5 Trinidad Moreno -- my name is Trinidad Moreno. 6 representing -- representing the Central Valley to fight 7 against roll back. 8 As a young adult and observer of my community, 9 I want to imagine a future where polluted air is not an 10 issue. I can sit here and give you statistics about 11 global warming, the increase in population, and the 12 health issues caused by our -- by our polluted 13 environment. This is an unnecessary conversation, and, 14 let's be honest, with the advancement of technology and 15 lives at stake, the logical answer can only be seen with 16 our very eyes. We need to start moving forward. 17 fuels are part of the past and the future is green. 18 Thank you. 19 MR. MORRISON: Thank you very much. If you 20 could give her your written notes, that would be great 21 as well. 22 And as Panel 21 steps down, if we can have 23 Panel 22 come up and Panels 23 and 24 come forward. 24 GREG SPOONER: Thank you. 25 My name is Greg Spooner. I'm a private

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citizen, a resident of California, and a physicist by training and by trade. I've seen and felt the many effects of a warming planet. I've paddled through Greenland fjords, sweating in my polar gear because of an unusually warm Arctic summer. I've stood on the Antarctic Peninsula and listened to naturalists talk about the concern about the enormous changes happening to ecosystems of the Southern Ocean. California, I've watched as a hundred million trees die from extreme drought. And in 2017 and 2018, we evacuated my mother from the smothering smoke of the Wine Country fires. I see climate devastation gathering speed all around us.

But I'm a scientist, so let me give you a quantitative perspective. The current rule in force would continue to increase the CAFE fuel standards for vehicles sold through 2025 by something like one mile per gallon per year. EPA and others had previously projected that this improvement in CAFE standards would likely be achieved mostly through improvements in combustion and new technology, nothing exotic.

In the proposed rule change, this ratcheting effect of CAFE standards would be abandoned. Instead, CAFE standards would be frozen at model year 2020 levels through 2026. According to vehicle standards expert and

former EPA employee Jeff Alson, this would result in an increase in GHG emissions by 900 million metric tons over the lifetime of those vehicles. This represents almost a gigatonne of additional carbon dioxide emissions over the vehicle life.

How much is a gigatonne of CO2?

The IPCC in 2013 estimated that to keep the earth's average temperature below a 2C increase, humanity must limit all future emissions to less than 270 gigatonnes of CO2. This one rule change chews up about a third of a percent of everything left that we can safely burn. That may sound small, but for a sense of scale, let's compare this extra gigatonne of CO2 emissions that this proposed rule change would produce to the cumulative emissions of other nations. To do this, I used data visualizations from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre.

The cumulative emissions from the Industrial Revolution from each of 79 individual nations are equal to or less than the emissions that would result from this one rule change. Oman, for example, in the Persian Gulf has emitted a total of 0.9 gigatonnes of CO2; Slovakia, 0.9; Bangladesh, with 180 million people, is only slightly higher than 1.1 gigatonnes. Even advanced New Zealand has only emitted 1.6 gigatonnes since the

Industrial Revolution.

Seventy-nine nations have each emitted less

GHGs use over their entire existence than this deeply
irresponsible and unnecessary rule change would produce.

How can we go backwards with this one rule that would
generate GHG emissions larger than the lifetime
emissions of 79 individual nations?

Do not make this rule change.

MR. MORRISON: Thank you.

MARY SULLIVAN: Hello. My name is Mary
Sullivan. I'm here on behalf of Green for All, which is
an organization that represent -- that instituted green
economy for low-income places; so I'm going to give my
opinions against the roll back.

Air pollution has been a silent killer. Like a fish in a fish bowl, the environment in which we live directly affects our health and wellness. Pollution causes major health complications in the human population, including asthma and other respiratory health issues. Twenty-five million Americans suffer from asthma. This includes six million children.

The laws are designed to protect us and create a balance between capitalism and human health, and this SAFE plan is in violation of this balance. The current Clean Car Standard is to protect communities in our

modern world, and rolling back the standard of automobiles will take us one step closer to the Dark Ages of the Industrial Revolution.

America has come so far when creating clean cars, which improves the lives and environment of every person. As my grandfather once said, "Without health, we truly have nothing, and without legal standards that protect the individuals and their families, our health is at risk." The roll back of the Clean Car Standards that the automotive industry prompted is a violation of the personal health and safety of all people.

Thank you very much for your time.

BENNY CORONA: Good evening, everybody. My name is Benny Corona. I'm proud to say that I was born and raised in the Central Valley. I am here today for the millions of people that couldn't make it to these hearings, especially a lot of people in my community, many people who are poor, who are farmworkers, who are first generation immigrants, who have to work multiple jobs and/or can't make hearings like this; so today I'm here to lend them my voice.

I'm here to unequivocally say that I am opposed to roll backs that could end America's clean car standards. As (unintelligible), I feel it is my duty to speak for my generation. This is, after all, our

community, our future.

I grew up in the fields of the San Joaquin

Valley. I come from parents that are farmworkers that

had big dreams, and because of their willingness to work

hard and to do the toughest jobs in this country, I had

the opportunity to graduate from high school as a

salutatorian, and I even had the opportunity to graduate

from U.C. Berkeley.

Another big dream that we have is that we want global climate change, manmade global climate change by our lifetime, if it's at all possible at this point. So I do want to ask on behalf of my community, on behalf of the American people, to please do the right thing, protect our clean car standards and actually improve on them, for the health of our communities are at stake, the health of my family is at stake, and the health of the American people is at stake.

Thank you.

MIKE BEEVERS: Thank you. My name is Mike

Beevers. I'm a Ph.D. biologist, a business owner, and a

farmer, and I do have some street cred: My daughter has

asthma. "Street" meaning bad air cred. I -- I worked

in the -- I worked in agriculture, and when it says

"stay home," we can't stay home; we've got to work.

People work in the fields, honest, hard-working people,

so I -- I've been here. I'm there.

The testimony today has been amazing. I -- I'm just surprised I didn't hear more four-letter words in -- I mean, it's a very emotional thing. People are very angry. I'm surprised they didn't express as expressive with those four-letter words. I had a prepared speech, but after four hours, I've been so moved by the citizens and the doctors in my community, I don't have a lot to add. It's very heartfelt testimony. They seem overwhelmingly against the roll back. I am as well.

I might add just one small comment. The -reading from the CFR, the document, it says, quote, "On
March 15th, 2017, President Trump made it clear that if
the standards threatened auto jobs, the common sense
changes would be made in order to protect economic
viability of the U.S. automotive industry." It appears
that this whole document comes from the mind of one
person here.

I don't know how many of you read Bob
Woodward's recent book, but apparently what he does is
he rants, and the staff surrounds him and tries to calm
him down, and then he says something like, "Get me
something I can sign," and then they have to do it.
Those poor people. So I have sympathy for them, but I

1 | think that's what is resulting here.

Finally, if you'll indulge me for a second, I would like to give my impression of the average Fresno citizen testifying before this committee. If you'll indulge me a minute, I'd like to do that impression right now.

Thank you -- (coughing) -- thank you -- (coughing) -- thank you for -- (coughing and wheezing) -- thank you for the opportunity to testify.

MR. MORRISON: Thank you, Mr. Beevers.

Okay. If -- as Panel 22 goes off the stage, if Panel 23 would come up.

ARACELY ALVARADO: Hi. I want to try to speak
English because my -- pretty much my language is
Spanish, but I want to try it because I have asthma for
20 years, and it's very hard for me because I had to use
two inhaler: One at night and the morning.

And when they say you can't go out because the air is bad, we want air -- clean air, you know, clean air to breathe. We human. We not animal. Also, the animal need clean air.

California is -- that's big tank. It's big tank for the global warming. It's a big tank really.

You can go driving and you're getting filled up, the air is so heavy, so hard, you know, I can't breathe, you

know. My son also has asthma and other children have asthma. I don't know why that rich people or the oil -the oil company or the auto oil company, they don't think of us, because we human, also. We want to grow up our children, and they can't go out playing, you know, everywhere -- anywhere if -- and -- and breathe clean air, really.

You know, it's -- it's very hard for me because sometimes I go walk, and sometimes I say, "Wow, there's so many cars," so I don't go walking, or I ride on the bicycle, but sometimes I almost hit with a car because I want to be, you know, with the bicycle. I want to be on the bicycle to the store. It's close. It's close, I ride the bicycle, or I go with my bicycle. It's close; I go on the bicycle. If you go in the cars, okay, too many cars, the air is bad. We going to die, really.

I hope -- I hope with this -- with this governatory (sic) or this panel we can do a good result. We can do better -- better regional issues to the people can breathe clean air. Just we want clean air, really.

Thank you.

LUPE HADLEY: Hi. My name is Lupe Hadley, and I'm here to represent (inaudible), and I'm an advocate for Green for All, and I believe that we all should, you know, have clean air in order for us to reduce sickness

1 and have respiratory breathing and asthma. And all that 2 I can say is that it's very essential for the 3 San Joaquin Valley to prevent this kind of health 4 problems, and that's all I want to say. 5 Thank you. 6 ERIKA ESPARZA: Hello. My name is Erika Esparza, and I'm here because I'm against the roll back 7 8 because it's not going to bring nothing positive. 9 just going to take us a big step back, polluting air, 10 polluting our communities, and for -- of course, for our 11 children. 12 I have kids that played in soccer that we 13 couldn't, you know -- games were canceled because we 14 couldn't go out because of the pollution of the air, and 15 this is just going to make it even worse; so I'm just 16 here to say no to this roll back to support my kids, for 17 our families, for our communities, for everyone. 18 no. 19 Thank you. 20 JUSTINE BURT: Hi. My name's Justine Burt. 21 Thank you, lady and gentlemen, for taking our testimony 22 today. 23 I drove here with my husband, Chris, in our 24 friends', Sven and Kate's Tesla Model S from Palo Alto. 25 It is a sweet ride; 250 miles on a charge. We need more

EVs, not more low-mileage fossil fuel vehicles.

I'm here to urge you to take a longer view on this situation. I have two quick stories:

One is that there's a board of directors that every time they meet they leave one chair empty at their board meetings, and they -- that chair represents future generations, and they all together decide how they think future generations would vote on it, and so I want us to think how would future generations, like our adult great-grandchildren, look back at this decision. Would they say, "Yeah, you know, it's 180 degrees now and nothing's alive outside, but at least you can drive a 20-mile-per-gallon SUV, so good for you"?

And the other story I wanted to share is last summer my family and I went to visit a dear friend in Northern Spain, and as they took us on a tour of their gothic cathedral in town, it's their town's pride and joy.

And think about the first people that started to conceive of this cathedral. The architects and patrons and construction workers knew they wouldn't be around when the cathedral was finished, and yet they still started to work on it. It was their legacy. It was their gift to future generations, and they knew it would be around for centuries.

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And so then in the 1960s the cathedral started to crumble a little bit. The gothic arches started to list, and they -- they noticed that -- they looked to the foundation to see what was going on and noticed that water had seeped into the foundation and the foundation had been compromised. And so at some point one of the blocks in the ceiling -- so picture the ceiling, it's not wood, it's -- it's a bunch of stone blocks -- one of the blocks fell out of the ceiling onto the alter and smashed it, and the town was really freaked out because imagine all those blocks could start falling apart, given the way the arches were, and so they decided to raise funds and shore up the foundation, make it more -have better structural integrity, and in the 1960s that They wanted to protect the was the town's legacy. cathedral, shore it up, so the generations hundreds of years in the future could enjoy it as well.

So I'm sure everyone in D.C. understands climate change. I'm sure everybody understands that by rolling back these fuel efficiency standards, people are going to be spending more on gasoline. It's not the way to go.

I encourage everyone to take a longer view, not just this year, next year, next election cycle, but way into the future. How would people in the future look

back at this decision?

2 Thank you.

CHRIS COCCA: Good afternoon. My name's Chris Cocca. I'd like to thank the board for coming to listen to our concerns. I'd like to welcome you to California.

I hope everybody can hear that.

I'm here to urge you to reject the SAFE proposal. I think it's a bad idea. You know, the name says it all: It's Safer Affordable Fuel Efficient Vehicles, and inherit in the argument is that fuel efficient vehicles are less affordable. I'm going to talk a little bit about why I don't think that's true.

I can't think of a time in my life when automakers didn't oppose some sort of regulation, whether it was seat belts, catalytic converters, or air bags, carmakers have consistently opposed changes that save lives and improve the health of Americans. Once again, we have a simple increase in fuel efficiency that has carmakers crying the blues. The automakers want you to believe the carbon dioxide regulations at hand are too difficult or too expensive for Americans. Neither is the case.

Let's look at the specifics of this. If automakers were at the technically feasible limit for gas mileage, the average sedan acceleration would be

- very slow. Over the last 40 years, there have been ground-breaking technological advances in engines, transmissions, aerodynamics, and frame designs that
- or improve performance. Had they chosen the former, gas

automakers could have used to either improve gas mileage

6 mileage today would be significantly higher.

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7 Unfortunately, automakers chose performance, as I will 8 illustrate with these examples.

In 1977, the Chevy Impala was the best-selling sedan in the United States, selling 650,000 units. The Impala went 0 to 60 in 16 seconds, and it could go 16.3 miles on a gallon of gasoline. Today, the best selling car in the United States is the Toyota Camry, selling 147,000 cars between January and May 2017. The Camry XSE with the V6 engine has an average gas mileage of 24 miles per gallon and goes 0 to 60 in 5.6 seconds. That is more than 10 seconds faster than the 1977 Chevy Between 1977 and 2017, the best-selling sedan in America had a 50 percent increase in fuel efficiency but a 289 increase in acceleration, demonstrating how little effort we've made to improve our fuel efficiency. For comparison sake, the 1977 Corvette took 8.7 seconds to reach 60 miles an hour, more than two seconds slower than today's Camry.

We live in a world that's being choked by

1 carbon dioxide. The polar ice caps are melting, 2 crushing hurricanes menace our coast, and rising sea 3 levels threaten our largest cities, yet our auto industry produces family sedans that out-accelerate the 4 5 sports cars of my youth. You don't have to be a rocket 6 scientist to realize that if the Toyota Camry had the 7 same performance as the Chevy Impala in 1977, we could 8 easily reach this fuel efficiency milestone in question. 9 To put a smaller engine in that Toyota would cost the 10 carmakers less, the consumers less, and would be a small 11 step towards averting the climate crisis scientists have 12 predicted and we have ignored for the last 30 years. 13 I'm out of time. 14 Thank you again. I oppose the proposal. 15 RUTH MARTINEZ: My name is Ruth Martinez, and I 16 am from Ducor, California, a small rural community in 17 Tulare County. I am a long-time community organizer. 18 I've worked with Dolores Huerta and Cesar Chavez from 19 the UFW fighting against air pollution due to 20 pesticides.

I had a daughter who was born with all of her female organs missing and only one kidney. She passed away on me a few years ago, and the doctors at UCLA said it was due to the pollution, the air pollution, and I had to fight and -- me, Caesar, Dolores, all of the

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1 campesinos worked hard and fought hard to eliminate this 2 Now we have to fight again against Trump's 3 administration to roll back the vehicle clean thing? It's ridiculous because I don't -- I have 4 5 granddaughters and grandsons and great-grandkids, and I 6 don't want them to go through the same thing. I have a daughter that's got asthma and has had three surgeries 7 8 due to that, almost died on me a couple of times, and, 9 like I said, my other daughter that was born without her 10 female organs and her kidney died on me here a few years 11 ago, and I just want to ask you don't support this Safe 12 Affordable Fuel Efficiency Vehicle (sic) rule. 13 ridiculous. 14 Thank you. 15 As Panel 24 leaves, Panel 25 MR. MORRISON: 16 come up. 17 18 MR. MORISSON: Panel 25. 19 CHERYL QUALSERT: I'm Cheryl Qualsert. 20 retired software engineer and citizen of Sacramento. 21 remember standing in the building across the street from 22 Orange County airport in the 1980s. The air was so 23 smoggy, you could not see the airport across the street. 24 Californians led the way in turning around the 25 damage to our environment with air. Do not take away

the right of State of California's innovation to protect our citizens. Most people feel the effects of global warming by all emissions.

I'll note the cost of rolling back. I believe rolling back these standards will contribute to the standing of the world. China is apparently only zero emissions vehicles. America will not track bright and sharing winds to the problems based.

In the Detroit bureau, Mitch Bainwol, the chief executive of the Alliance of Automotive Manufacturers says we support standards that increase year over year that are consistent with marketplace realities.

Who is this change for? I believe that this regulation to roll back the already existing regulations will harm the USA. Don't do it.

ROBERT SKOWRONSKI: Me name is Robert Skowronski. I live here in Clovis, California.

First, I would like to thank the EPA,

California board, California and the Department of

Transportation as well. I came here in California in

1974. I used to work at UCLA, the air would be brown

and burn your eyes. I moved to Fresno two years later,

still couldn't see the mountains and the air would still

burn your eyes. That part of pollution I think has been

taken care of, but there's still more to be done.

Also, I remember in 1954, no seatbelts whatsoever. Now my car talks to me and tells me to lane change and put on the brakes. There's been tremendous improvement, and we should keep continuing to have the improvements.

My point is that the scientist should be listened to. A consensus should be agreed upon. From what I can determine, climate change is real and introduction of CO2 contributes to the climate change. To reduce the CO2 reduction should be determined and that's the EPA's judgement to do this.

I also think that in order to do this, you have to rely on science, not alternate facts. Some people believe it's true, but they are actually lies. I think it would be helpful if the president starts being more truthful because you don't know what's the truth and what's beyond truth. It's very confusing, and if I was a very religious person, I would say that's against the 10 commandments.

Next, justification for keeping the miles per gallon was to have safer vehicles. I don't believe that money saved on the lower standard or lower cost of producing these cars is going to make any safer vehicles because as you can see with the tax stuff, most went to the shareholders and to the companies themselves, not to

the workers. Why would you believe this is going to happen? Unless EPA is going to put in law. It's talking back to me. Any savings goes to safety.

The state, that would be a good thing, but that's never going to happen. You know that, I know that. You're dreaming; okay?

the cost, we have a great president. He spoke to the pharmaceutical companies and said, "Lower your prices, don't raise them." He can do that with car companies. It would use all that money for the safety features. You guys should make that suggestion; okay? It would be great. They like safety, it would cost nothing, it's free. That's what you like; right? Free ride. Okay.

The other thing is if you're concerned about

Next, I would like to remind the panel that the loss is by three million. In college, they lost the popular vote by three million. Hillary was more pro-environment. I'm not saying she's great or anything, but she probably does tell a lot less lies than Trump. Three million people don't support what Trump is doing; okay? So that should be part of your consideration. There are elections coming up, elections have consequences. I hope you are here in a couple of years, two years, I mean. That's it.

REYES BARBOZA: Good afternoon. I am Reyes

Barboza, Jr., and I am a director of operations with the Green Light program, which is a program with the LEAP Institute. We have a mission with working with valley communities to achieve justice in five areas: Health, environment, transportation, economic, and climate.

Most efforts targeting and advocating for communities that are poor and lacking in resources. Green Doors will launch much in Huron, California, a rural farmer community, dealing with disproportional adverse health impacts. For decades, some community members have taken it upon themselves to offer rights to other community members that need transportation, especially to access healthcare. This will improve upon the resource by developing transportation and ride sharing and car sharing option and building an operation center to include dispatch and maintenance of electric vehicles.

Our community members get it, and they are alien, our area is bad and this affects our health, which affects our ability to go to work, go to school, which then increases the demand for healthcare services, which triggers a demand for mobility options. We need to invest more in education opportunities that make it easier for community members to access the zero admission mobility option that will improve their

quality of life.

Green Light is working in the community to help people get to where they need to go in a way that builds community capacity resiliency. The operations center will serve as a community resource center that will be a platform for other programs and services. Our advisory committee is located throughout California that supports the Green Light.

I say all this, this local community initiative, in order to express how it is an outcome from California's efforts in leading and innovating in the transportation sector, especially with respect to monitoring air pollution. These efforts are based on the history in which the state needed to take its own measure to address this public health and safety matter.

If given the same conditions persist, the population will be increasing, the pollution hasn't gone anywhere, and increasing vehicle wastage, California must be able to continue to take the lead and in such efforts.

So in this case, we do not support the proposed rule making and especially the proposed withdraw of the January 9, 2013, waiver.

Thank you.

MIKE ANDERSON: Hello, my name is Mike

Anderson. I'm not representing any organization, just representing myself and society in general. I didn't exactly know what the process was going to be here. So I didn't prepare any remarks.

I'd like to say that I'm 64 years old. I have grown up here in the valley. The gentleman referred to down the table burning eyes in LA, and I remember when I was 12, playing a game of tennis in LA, and after the game, it was actually painful to take a deep breath, and I remember the burning eyes, too.

The pollution here has grown and grown in the San Joaquin Valley. When I grew up, you used to be able to see the coast ranges 50 miles west. You can't see them anymore. You haven't been able to see them for about 30 years. What's the biggest cause of pollution in the valley? I think we all know the internal combustion engines is the worst polluter from what I read.

We also have farming with disking and trucks driving through the valley, down our state freeway and interstate freeway. Huge booms that add to the pollution in our valley.

What's the best way we can affect lower pollution here? You have heard testimony about asthma.

I'm sure everybody here on the panel is aware that the

incidents of asthma in the Central Valley is worse, as far as I know, possibly in the country. Not just adults, but children, and it continues to grow.

What's the cause of that? Pollution. What's the biggest cause of pollution? Again, the internal combustion engine. Why would we even consider taking a step backward on something like this?

It was mentioned about how innovation has never happened on its own. The car agencies are -- industry has never wanted to make progress without a little push behind them. Why would we not continue that push?

You know in the '80s -- I'm going to run out of time. I'm going to take a different tact. Not too many people are talking about the effect in California as far as removing the exemption of California, being able to establish their own standards. The San Joaquin Valley, from what I read is the number one polluted basin in the country, and if I'm not mistaken, LA is the second. It possibly is the third, but I think it's the second.

We can't keep up with the federal standards in the Central Valley, we get -- the EPA gives us exemption year after year because we cannot meet the pollution standards. I think California does need to keep its own -- it needs to keep its own way of getting rid of pollution and not being -- and still continue to have an

exemption from the EPA. I've run out of time.

2 Thank you.

MR. MORISSON: Panel 25, apparently we have other speakers coming in. If anyone else in the audience would like to speak and hasn't had a chance to do so, please register outside. We would like to hear your comments, and thank you.

JOANNE DEAN FRANCINE: My name is Joanne Dean Francine, and I'm here to ask a question, which is who wants dirtier air? 87 percent of Americans say they don't and that the auto makers should continue to make cars with improved oil efficiency. I'm one of the 87 percent, a 76-year-old grandmother who would like clean air for herself and her family to breathe.

I'm on a fixed income, and I live in North
Fork, where houses are affordable. That's up by
Yosemite, in the mountains. I love the scenic view of
the clean air near Yosemite, but the downside is I must
drive long distances for basic services. Over half an
hour to Oakhurst for groceries, that's over 20 miles,
and then over an hour to Fresno for medical specialists
I need, a cardiologist, a dermatologist, eye doctor,
medical tests, etc., and to come to this hearing.

I bought my current car, a Honda Del Sol, in 1995. It gets 40 miles to the gallon, and I expect

vehicles manufactured after 2012's clean air standards to be even more gash efficient and money saving.

I will need a replacement vehicle soon, that will hopefully be more economical and clean, especially since it will need to be snow worthy and able to carry my grandsons.

I understand the Trump administration is proposing to reverse the single greatest and most effective strategy the US has to reduce GH, GE emissions without any credible scientific analysis or justification. The 2012 standards save Americans money and encourage innovation, efficiency, and quality in car design. They create jobs and preserve US technical and environmental leadership.

So let me rephrase my question. Who doesn't want clean air? I suspect it is the oil companies who will make more profits if they don't have to meet strict clean air standards, well I'm here to remind EPA that most Americans do not want policies that do the oil industry a favor at the expense of our pocket book, health, and environment.

An America with dirtier air will not be great again. Thank you.

MR. MORISSON: You notice we said the hearing will be open to five o'clock. We'll remain here and

take any additional speakers if they would like to come up. We're going to adjourn for a bit. We'll be here at five o'clock. If we don't have any speakers, we'll adjourn for the day.

I want to thank the staff. You have done an incredible job of putting this together. Thank you for the court reporters. I noticed you worked tirelessly today. It's challenging. Thank you very much, all your hard work, and thanks for everybody's help here making this successful, and thank you very much for our sign language and interpreters as well.

LAURA GROMIS: Hi, my name's Laura Gromis. I'n the executive director of USGBC Central California.

You've heard today about the adverse effects of vehicle emissions and air pollution on public health from many testimonies. As fuel efficiency standards are the most effective way to reduce emissions in the transportation sector, these testimonies should be reason enough to not change the fuel efficiency standards as proposed by the administration.

There's also a big economic argument to be made. Fuel efficiency standards are creating economic certainty for industries. Electric and hybrid vehicles are becoming cheaper, bigger, and longer range. Drivers love their low operating cost, and the growth rate of

- electric vehicle sales is tremendous. In 2017, new car
 sales of economic vehicles increased by 45 percent in
 U.S., 72 percent in China, and 50 percent in Germany and
 Japan. In 2035, the worldwide market of EV cars is
 projected to grow to 125 million vehicles.
 - Why should we change policies that are good for public health and help American companies become competitive in the international market? It does not make sense. Let's continue to work towards cleaner cars with the current rules and find new ways to reduce emissions, not increase them.

12 Thank you.

MR. MORRISON: Thank you.

Do we have another speaker?

A VOICE: We have one more. Thomas Menz.

THOMAS MENZ: Good afternoon. My name's Thomas Menz. I'm a resident here in Fresno County.

When I came down here I happened to click on the consumption button on my car, and I noticed that I got 56 miles -- squeezed 56 miles out of a gallon of gasoline, which is nothing unusual. It's a 13-year-old car using a 21-year-old technology that exists because Toyota Corporation is, quite frankly, acknowledging this, and it only exists, was only deployed, was only developed because of a California mandate for -- for

fuel economy.

And if you look off to your east there, you should see -- we should see the Sierra Nevadas in the distance, which is really alarmingly close to us, but we can't see it all the time because of the air quality, because of the things that are hanging in the air that limit our sight of it, but you can just faintly make it out out there.

And about 1200 feet behind me there's a PurpleAir monitor, PM2.5 monitor sponsored by purpleair.com, that you can check out, and the air that you've been breathing most of the day is actually pretty good, which is -- which is unusual. You'd probably be more on the lower end of most of the air that you breath in, and I guess they say 80 percent of the air that you breathe in actually stays inside you of the PM2.5 mass. It's actually not just deposited on the lungs, but it's available for survey in your bloodstream within seconds of breathing it in. So your one takeaway from today will be the PM2.5 pollution that you've managed to breathe in and absorb into your systems today.

It's very health dangerous as well-known, so

I'm only here to say that I'm opposed to the relaxation

of CAFE standards. I'm opposed to the -- really the

vitiation of the effort to develop emission-free

1 vehicles, which my next car will be, and I'm opposed to 2 the -- you know, this whole thing to roll back 3 California's ability to control its own environment by the recision of the California exception to the EPA. 4 5 So that's about all I have to say. 6 MR. MORRISON: Thank you. 7 We've got two more speakers, if you'd like to 8 come up, please. 9 BRUCE RAFCLIFFE: Hello. He's in my classroom, 10 so I've gotta keep moving. 11 I'm Bruce Rafcliffe. I'm a high school science 12 teacher. This is my student, Julio. I'll speak first. 13 I've been riding a bike in Fresno for 35 years 14 and I've never been hit. I'm very wary. I'm good at 15 dodging distracted drivers, but there's one thing I 16 can't dodge and that's PM2.5's. Every morning when I 17 get up, I take a look at PurpleAir or Valley Air Quality 18 to decide, "Do I need to protect myself or can I ride 19 like a noble person?" I've been here so long that I've 20 seen asthma levels go from -- Fresno Unified 21 statistics -- 500 per year to 6,500 per year and that's 22 just in 2000. 23 It really breaks my heart when I see the kids 24 in my class whose lives are impacted in major negative 25 ways because of the air -- quality of the air.

that we would be relaxing regulations to make air even worse is hard for me to comprehend, but I think probably the best way to put a face on the problem is to hear -- hear from a student who suffers from asthma.

Julio.

Is it on?

JULIO GONZALES: Yes.

Hello. My name's Julio Gonzales. I'm a sophomore at Edison High School. I'm currently taking Green Apple Academy, which is a electricianal -- electricity class, which also has to do with -- which also has to do with renewable energy, such as, you know, wind patterns, many other things. I'm not really able to explain it.

But for me, I would like to explain why this actually has to do with me. It's an asthma inhaler pump, as everyone can see. I can't really do any sports because of my condition with asthma, so it really limits me of activity outside. And I walk from and to my house to school, so on some days where the air pollution is bad, I usually have to take this probably two or three times. That's during in one class. So I could take it multiple times just because of short breathing or -- or when I'm really even have a heart attack, which I have when -- I think -- I think a year ago I had a heart

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     attack at my house when I was playing outside.
                                                       So it
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     kind of -- it kind of freaked me out because I didn't
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     know the air could be this bad in Fresno.
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              That's all I've got to say.
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              MR. MORRISON:
                              Thank you.
 6
              MR. RAFCLIFFE:
                               Thank you.
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              Do you have any questions?
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              MR. MORRISON:
                              No.
                                   Thank you for your
 9
     testimony.
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                         I don't think we have any other
              A VOICE:
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     speakers currently waiting, but we still have 13 minutes
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     until 5 o'clock, so we'll hold tight until five.
13
                          (Recess taken.)
14
              MR. MORRISON:
                              Okay.
                                     This public hearing for
15
     the SAFE Vehicle Rule is now adjourned.
                                                If there's
16
     anybody in the audience that would like to submit
17
     further comments, we encourage you to do so.
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              Thank you very much.
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     (5:01 p.m.)
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